MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1821. No. 9.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Legislature of New-York.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE ASSEMBLY.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Norwich, Chenango Co. Jan. 10.

We the subscribers, resident citizens and freeholders of the town of Norwich, do certify, that we are severally acquainted intimately with Nathan Chamberlin, Esq. late duty post master in the village of Norwich, and with the manner in which he kept and conducted said office. That Mr. Chamberlin sustained an unblemished character; that he was a gentleman of amiable and conciliating manners, and that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. That in the discharge of the duties of said office, he was unusally attentive, and particularly careful and correct.—That Mr. Chamberlin, since our acquaintance with him, has always thought a mild and temperate, but an uniform and efficient republican.

James Birdsall, Loring Fenton, Truman Enos, I. S Fenton, John Birdsall, Hezekiah Brown, Jonathan Edmonson, Hascall Ransford, Thomas Sumner.

I certify, that between the date of the above certificate, and this 1st day of January 1821, the several persons whose names are subscribed to said certificate, personally came before me, and severally made solemn oath to the same, and that I fully assent to the facts therein stated.

DAVID BUTTOLPH, one of the Judges of Chenango common pleas.

[G.G.]

State of New-York, county of Herkimer, ss.—Samuel Smith being sworn on the holy evangelists of God, deposeth and saith, that on the fourth day of May now last past, and for a considerable time previous, this deponent was a post-master at the village of Little Falls, in the county aforesaid. That on, or about the day aforesaid, this deponent was served with a supersedeas of his said office of post-master by Edson Hollister of the said village, that the said Hollister, thereupon took charge of the post office in the said village. That this deponent, had no information or knowledge from any person that he was to be removed, nor knew that any thing was done or doing to effect such removal, until he actually was removed as aforesaid. Nor was the same until then known, or suspected by the friends of this deponent, or by the friends of the administration of this state, nor to the public and the inhabitants of the village of Little Falls generally, as this deponent is informed and believes true. That he had the post-master general or any communication with the government respecting his said removal. Nor did the post-master general at any time before or since the removal of this deponent, express or intimate to this deponent, that he had any reason whatever of complaint against this deponent, or that any other person or persons had suggested any cause of complaint against this deponent, in relation to the discharge of any of the duties of said office. Nor is this deponent to this day, informed either that there was, or that there was made, any complaint against this deponent, except it be that he was friendly to the present administration of this state, and this deponent hath no doubt that his removal as aforesaid was caused thereby. And this deponent further saith, that the said Hollister hath been reputed and now is strongly opposed to the present administration of this state.—And that the said removal was made, before any public expression had been made of the opinion of the inhabitants particularly interested in the said post office, and before any opportunity was given therefor.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th of Jan. 1821.

JOHN M'COMB, justice peace.

[HH.]

Letters from the Post Master General transmitting a List of the names of persons who are Contractors for conveying the Mail of the United States, and are at the same time Post Masters, and the compensations of such mail contractors and post masters.

Dec 5, 1820.

[II.]

Owego, Dec. 20, 1820.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton,

SIR,—In answer to your request of the 23d ultimo, I have the hon. of stating the following circumstances relative to my removal from the office of post-master in this village.

I received my appointment from the hon. J. Meigs, in February, 1816, and in the November following, contracted in person, at the department in Washington, for conveying a mail from this village to Benton, in the county of Ontario. In the fall of 1817, I contracted for several routes, to the amount of $1500 per year, which contracts have not yet expired. I was removed from the office of Postmaster on the 15th April, 1820, being about four years from the date of the first, and three years from the date of the second contract.

With respect to the motives for my removal, it may appear difficult to reconcile the cause assigned by the Post-Master General, with the facts of the case above stated; especially, as so many others have continued to this day to retain both the station of Postmaster and contractor; and, from the respect I have always entertained for Mr. Meigs, the personal assurances of friendship he has given me, and the approbation he has expressed of my official conduct, induces a belief, that he has been importuned and deceived into the measure, by some of those unprincipled and intriguing politicians, with whom I had the honour to differ, as it respects the local politics of my native state.

Subjoined you have a true copy of the only communication I have received from the Post-Master General, on the subject of my removal. With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

S. B. LEONARD.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton.

[JJ.]

I hereby certify, that some time about the beginning of April last, I was requested to attend a meeting of officers at Tammany Hall, for the purpose, as was said, of drilling them for an intended procession, in honour of Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq.—I attended the meeting at which Gen. John Swartwout, commanded, Gen. Joseph J. Swift, United States surveyor of the port of New York, was present; Gen. Robert Swartwout, navy agent, Gen. Giles, military store-keeper of the United States, Lieut. Flinn, of the navy, Capt. Evans, of the navy of the United States, and superintendent of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and many other officers, of the United States army and navy.

There was a correspondence between the meeting and the Vice President, relative to the time of his intended arrival here from Albany, in which correspondence the Vice President was to give information as to the time when he was to arrive; so that the procession might be in readiness to meet him. —I was informed that the revenue cutter of the U States was to meet the Vice President, some distance north of the city, to take him out of the steam boat, and bring him into town; and which was actually done. Every thing appeared as an organized plan to pay respect to Mr. Tompkins, with a view to promote the interests of his election—and I was so well convinced that the meeting was entirely political, and inimical to the New-York state administration, that I withdrew from the meeting, and did not attend the public procession, although my name was published in the Advocate, as one of the attendants.

CHARLES N. BALDWIN.

New-York, Dec. 1820.

[KK.]

I do hereby certify that some time in November last, at the public breakfast table at Washington Hall, I heard Dr. J. W. Sackett, surgeon at the hospital on one of the Islands, after grossly and violently abusing Gov. Clinton, declare, that he had discharged the Baker, who supplied the hospital with bread, because he would not vote for Daniel D. Tompkins at the last election—and the above declaration was made in the presence of Messrs. John Rogers and Reincke.

CHARLES PINDAR.

Greensburgh, Dec. 1820.

[LL.]

I do hereby certify, that I have heard John Knerrenger repeatedly declare since the last election, that Peter Dieterich, a quarter master in the U. S. service, [at West Point] was very active during the election, and stated that he called with a carriage, and insisted on his going with him to vote for Daniel D. Tompkins, as governor of the state of New-York. The said John Knerrenger is willing to testify to that fact when called on.

THOMAS VAN BEUREN.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1820.

[MM.]

This is to certify that I attended the poll at the sixth ward election last spring for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, for this state, for the purpose of taking down the names of all the voters, that I there saw a gentleman with a cockade, a U. S. officer, who they called by name Doctor Sackett —that he was very active in handing out tickets, and prevailing upon all he could to support the tickets hostile to the present state administration of Gov. Clinton—that he offered himself to vote, and was refused on the challenge of Justice Bartlett—that I afterwards understood he voted in the first ward by his own bragging, and that I heard him avow his quarters were on one of the Islands in this harbour.

JOHN McDERMOTT.

New-York, Dec. 23d, 1820.

[NN.]

I, Daniel M. Frye, of Montgomery, in the county of Orange, do certify, that Charles Borland, jr. attorney at law, and post master at Wardsbridge, in said town, acted as an inspector at the general election in April, 1820, (being town clerk.)

That on the third day of the election, which was held in the village of Montgomery, Mr. Sam. M'Kinstry a substantial freeholder of said town, in the right of his wife, presented himself at the poll, and offered his suffrage for Governor, and Senators. Mr. Borland refused to receive it, alledging that said M'Kinstry was not a freeholder—I then stated to the board, that the wife of M'Kinstry enjoyed an estate for life in a valuable farm, which they all well knew, and gave it as my opinion that he was entitled to a vote. Mr. Borland said that I had no right to say any thing on the subject—and again refused to let M'Kinstry vote, but without consulting the other inspectors.

David Ruggles, Esq. then came forward in behalf of M'Kinstry, and insisted that he was qualified to vote—he explained to the inspectors what constituted a freehold estate, but was contradicted by Mr. Borland. He then asked Mr. Borland "if he would undertake to say as a lawyer, that M'Kinstry had no right to vote, or that an estate in dower, was not a freehold estate" —Mr. Borland said "yes," upon which Mr. Ruggles observed, that "he was either grossly ignorant in the law, or intended to mislead the board of inspectors." Mr. Borland, however, still persisted in refusing to receive the vote, when Mr. Blake, another of the inspectors, proposed that M'Kinstry should take the oath prescribed by the statute, which was accordingly administered to him, and after Mr. Borland had examined him, he still insisted that he should not vote; but the other inspectors being of opinion that he had a right to vote he was, permitted to do so.

I do also certify, that at the said election one Abraham Moul was permitted to vote for governor and senators. That in February last, all the real estate of said Moul was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by me and a deed therefor executed and delivered to me by the sheriff. That the said Charles Borland, jun. was one of the attornies who obtained the judgment upon which the said property was sold, that after the sale, I paid the costs to said Borland, and told him I had purchased the property, and the said property has ever since belonged to me.

I do also certify that at the said election, I thought proper to challenge several votes, but Mr. Borland would not permit me to interrogate those whom I had challenged, and decided that none but the inspectors had a right to do so.

DANIEL M. FRYE.

Montgomery, Jan. 8, 1821.

From the Federal Republican.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Feb. 14.

The resolution in favour of Elizabeth Gordon, the widow of an old revolutionary soldier, was read a second time. Its passage was opposed by Mr. Maulsby and Mr. S. Stevens, they said that it was true that the legislature had put the widows of some officers on the pension list; but it would be opening the door too wide to place on that list the widows of private soldiers of the revolution; they thought that the house would be next called on to put the grand children of revolutionary soldiers upon the list.

Mr. B. S. Forrest replied and said, that he was surprised at the objections the more as they came from a quarter which had always boasted of its exclusive republicanism.—He said that it was our peculiar privilege to live under a republican form of government, and, for that privilege we were indebted to the exertions of the man, (and his associates) whose widow now asked the scanty pittance of a soldiers half pay. We boasted that our manners and habits were republican. And if they were justly so, he doubted whether the distinction which was now attempted to be drawn between the wife of an officer and a soldier could be consistently insisted upon —He asked, if the soldier did not sleep as cold as the officer—if he were not as often in the front in the hour of battle—if his blood did not as often and as freely flow. He said for one, he was not prepared to admit the justness of the distinction—that if the first application of an officer's widow was now to be passed upon, the propriety of giving a pension to any might be a question, but as he did not consider that question now open, he hoped equal justice would be accorded to all—he continued for some time fortifying the present application by a warm and animated appeal to the justice and liberality of the legislature; when he was done, the resolution passed.

The house also passed a resolution giving the half pay of a private to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the widow of Thomas Thompson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

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Feb. 15.

"This day was read in the house of delegates a letter from Doctor William C. Miller and William Rickets, the two democratic commissioners appointed to take depositions in relation to the Cecil election, resigning their appointments. As a reason for their resignation they say, the enquiry would be expensive to the state or county!—as if the house had constituted them the judges of the propriety of the enquiry! This question was settled, as it ought to have been, by the house itself.

But the truth is—they did not wish any enquiry into the misconduct of the judges, or the illegality of voters. The federal commissioner, Mr. John R. Evans, has been constantly pressing them to proceed. The federal memorialists have offered themselves ready to substantiate their allegations.—These democratic commissioners knew they could and would be substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt. These are the true grounds of their resignation. They dare not permit the truth to be exhibited. They knew too well the degradation to which many of their political friends would be subjected, by a full disclosure of facts. They preferred to shroud in darkness deeds of corruption and villainy.

"Before this resignation was determined upon two caucuses were held. They were attended by Col. Mitchell and other democratic partizans, distinguished for their violence and adroitness. Mark the management! The judges of the Elkton district and some others send a counter-memorial full of professions of innocency, and boldly vaunting that they were ready and willing to meet the enquiry! The democratic papers publish this counter-memorial, as conclusive evidence of the integrity of the democratic judges, and that the several allegations made by the federal memorialists were altogether false!—What is the result? When an opportunity of enquiry is afforded—when they have an opportunity of vindicating their characters from the severest imputations with which men of honourable minds can be assailed—what do they do?—they meanly and cowardly shrink from the enquiry! Can any man doubt, that if the judges of the Elkton district wished this enquiry, or if the leading democrats did not believe the several allegations of the memorialists could be established, but what Dr. William C. Miller and William Rickets would have been ready and willing to proceed?—Their refusal speaks volumes. This, in some measure, accounts for the pertinacity of the majority of the house in preferring these gentlemen to Mr. James Sewall and Mr. Frisby Henderson—democrats indeed—but gentlemen known to have a proper regard for their own dignity and reputation.—*Ib.*

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From the New York Statesman.

MR. CARTER,

In my former communication, I proposed to submit to the public through the columns of your paper a few comments on some of the list of public defaulters to the United States. I will not now stop to remark upon the deep and extensive profligacy of which that list is such conclusive proof. Vain and idle are all general lamentations of the degeneracy of public morals; useless is the crimson blush which mantles the cheek of a proud American, at the contrast between the delinquencies of our public functionaries, and those of the officers of the most corrupt governments in the old world. Disgrace rests upon our names, and there it will rest, until a public sentiment is awakened which will award the same punishment to official profligacy, and to private treachery. Who that had entrusted the management of his private business to an agent who had robbed and defrauded him, year after year—who had rioted in luxury on the spoils of villany, and when called to an account, simply acknowledged his delinquency, and his inability to repair it—without an attempt at apology for his baseness—who would hesitate to expose such an agent to public execration, and to pursue him to the utmost extremity of the law's rigour? And yet, a public agent, conducting in precisely the same way, is suffered not only to escape with impunity, deriding and mocking the people whose confidence he has betrayed, but again and again receives new evidence of public confidence, again to betray and abuse it! And if any feeling is produced on the occasion of an exposure of his delinquency, it is that of sympathy for a man who has been so unfortunate! The detestable saying attributed unjustly to Charles J. Fox, that "the public is a goose, for general plunder, and that he is a fool who does not pluck a feather," is daily and constantly carried into practice, and seems to form the basis of our political code of morality. Against this desolating practice, as a humble individual, I lift my voice; and if there is yet remaining any virtue in the people, or any conscience in our public men, even my feeble efforts may be attended with some success.

I intend therefore to select the instances of public defalcation in the list already published, which have occurred, and exist under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. And on a future occasion, I will exhibit to the public other delinquents.

I commence with Robert Brent, paymaster general of the United States, whose defalcation amounts to $40,911 18. This officer was under the immediate eye of the government; his conduct subject to daily observation; the duties of his station are such, that the state of his account could be ascertained in five minutes. It was his duty to account quarterly, and yet his depredations on the treasury suffered to go on, year after year, while he was retained in office, and finally more than a year after his death, this enormous balance is acknow-

ledged to exist against him. A more flagrant instance of gross neglect, or of culpable connivance, could not well be produced in any government.

Thomas P. Baldwin, paymaster New-York militia, $12,282 51. This is a man who is now practising law somewhere at the west—where I do not know, but who is said to be utterly insolvent; and no bond appears on the returns to have been taken.

James Colbert, an Indian chief, $14,133 55, advanced by the paymaster general, on account of the pay, subsistence, and clothing, of the Chickasaw Indians, in the service of the United States in 1814. Of course, no one would think of taking a bond from an Indian chief, and what kind of accounts he is expected to render, whether by notches on a stick, beads, or belts of wampum, must be left to the sagacity of the very able officers of the treasury. Some prowling speculator, who has imposed on the credulity of the paymaster general, could probably give you a true account of the destination of this money, especially if aided by disinterested clerks of departments at Washington.

Samuel Edmonds, paymaster New York militia, $563,337 56, accounts rendered, and in the course of settlement. It is more than five years since Mr. Edmonds' labours as paymaster, terminated; and if his accounts really remain unsettled, it is an instance of neglect deserving severe animadversion. But, if the fact be, as there is some reason to suspect, that this remark of the accounts being unsettled, is made for the purpose of preventing a developement of an enormous balance, and an inquiry into the causes of it, the case assumes great importance. It is generally believed here, that there is a great defalcation by this man, as he is a defaulter to the treasury of this state to the amount of $22,540 03, and is believed to be insolvent.

'Daniel D. Tompkins, $4,411 25, advance made by the secretary of war, being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes, which requires legislative sanction.'—This item is noted for the purpose of exhibiting conclusively the falsehood and duplicity of gov. Tompkins's representations to the legislature. The circumstances are too fresh in the minds of your readers, to render a very particular statement of them necessary. Governor Tompkins claimed remuneration for losses on the sale of treasury notes, sold by him as agent of the United States. The answer was obvious; let the United States pay the losses incurred by their own agent. But, it was replied, they would not do so, and the vice president complained that he stood charged on the books of the treasury with that loss. Here is furnished a conclusive refutation of that complaint, and incontestible evidence that the U. States have assumed the loss. This money is advanced to him by the secretary of war—for what purpose? 'being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes.' The loss is then made up to him. But why is he charged with the amount? Because, although perfectly right in itself, there was no *law* authorising it, and it remains for want of the *form* of a 'legislative sanction.' And yet one of the grounds upon which a majority of the legislature of this state, gave him one hundred and twenty six thousand dollars of the public money, was that he had sustained losses by the sale of treasury notes! The subject is so disgusting, and exhibits such a picture of downright, palpable fraud, and of the violence of party, that I cheerfully quit it.

'Daniel D. Tompkins, balance of his account settled 14th June, 1820, $11,022 57. This item furnishes additional proof, that the government does not hold him responsible for the amount advanced for the loss on treasury notes; for if it did, that amount would have been included in his account. But it was not, for this purpose, that this item is selected. The abstract of the accounts of gov. Tompkins transmitted by Mr. Hagner to the comptroller during the last winter, showed that he had been credited with all payments made by him to subordinate agents, and for expenditures, losses, interest and responsibility, with a proper liberality. this state has credited him $126,000 on the same account.—Now, after all these allowances, after his own ingenuity; and that of his friends had been exerted to the utmost stretch, to find subjects and items of credit, and after all that he, even he, had assurance enough to ask, had been allowed to him by both governments, with the most profuse liberality, he is still found and recorded a public defaulter, to an amount exceeding eleven thousand dollars! If the heat of the election has subsided, so as to allow to his partisans one moment of cool reflection, I put to them even, the question—in what light does this man now stand? All subterfuge, all evasion is here at an end; and there can be but one opinion of gov. Tompkins' public integrity and fidelity.

The length of this communication compels me to defer further remarks upon this interesting subject, to another occasion.

NECKAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 1.

[*Translated from the German.*]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 8.

Returned to the hall, Gabriela and Sintram found the knights engaged in conversation; whilst the cup, filled with precious wine, went merrily from one to the other. Folko related, in his usual friendly manner, many achievements and adventures of Norman and other knights; and you might have perceived, how the deep wrinkles on Sir Biorn's brow, smoothed away gradually into a placid smile. Gabriela saluted the Baron; intimating him to continue, she took her seat at the side of Sir Biorn, and then attentively listened to the narration of her noble husband. Sintram stood, lost in deep melancholy thought, before the fire, and stirred the coals, which reflected a gloomy glow over his pallid countenance.

Among the Hanseatick cities of Germany, resumed Folko his tale; there is none so great or magnificent as Hamburg. We in Normandy are always well pleased when her pious prudent citizens land on our coasts, and ready to assist them with counsel and deed. It was from this cause, that, when several years ago I visited their city, they received me in the most hospitable and honourable manner. I found them engaged in a feud with a neighbouring count, and had the good luck of using my sword manfully and victoriously in their behalf.

"Your sword," interrupted Biorn, and his eyes gleamed with all their usual ferocity. "You used your chivalrous sword for citizens, and against a knight?"

"Sir," replied Folko quietly, "it has always stood with the Barons of Montfaucon how they chose to use their sword, nor was a third permitted to interfere; and I hope to continue this good practice, as it has been handed down to me. If have ought to gainsay, mention it freely; at the same time I preclude all reflections upon the Hamburghers, whom I have already introduced to you as my friends."

Biorn lowered his haughty eye, and its proud gleam was extinguished. He said in a low voice—"continue noble Baron, you are in the right, and I am wrong."

With a friendly smile Folko grasped his hand, and then went on: "Of all the Hamburghers I preferred two very respectable and highly experienced men, who were father and son. My own life, thanks to God! has not been quite destitute of achievements; but when compared to Gothard Lenz, and his manly son Rudlib, I appear as a young squire, who has been present at a tournament or two, and has hunted a few times within the forests of his own domains. They have been to every quarter of the earth; they have converted and gladdened the hearts of black people, in countries whose very names I cannot tell. When they return from their perilous voyages, they dedicate the riches they have gained to the common weal of their city; they go to the hospitals, which they themselves have founded, and there either preside over the management of the whole, or serve even as obedient attendants. Thence they go to inspect the strong walls and towers which they built for the defence of their native place; and then perhaps they return to their own houses, where they hospitably receive the stranger and sojourner, where they enjoy the convivial feast with their friends, whom they treat with royal splendour and honour; and many a well selected tale they relate over the choicest dishes and the most exquisite wines."

"Amongst others," they told one, which filled my innermost heart with horror, and of which I may perhaps here get more ample an explanation: "Several years ago, it was about Christmas, Gothard and Rudlib were, by impetuous storms, driven against the Norwegian coast. The situation of the rocks against which they were thrown, they knew not accurately to describe, but thus much is certain, that not far off arose a mighty castle, whither father and son, leaving their retinue near the wreck, went to claim assistance and refreshment, as is usually granted in christian countries. The gates were opened to them, and they thought that all was well; when all at once, many armed men appeared in the castle-court, who turned their sharp-pointed lances against the unarmed strangers, and replied to their modest request and firm remonstrances by sullen silence or mocking laugh. At length a knight, with terror-beaming eyes—they knew not whether it was a spectre or an infuriated heathen, appeared from the castle; he gave a signal, and immediately the sharp lances, circling closer and closer, pressed towards them. But all at once was heard the melodious sound of a female voice, that called on her Saviour for help; in frantick madness the spectres rushed upon each other, the gates flew suddenly open, and Gothard and Rudlib saved themselves; perceiving as they retreated, a most beautiful woman at one of the windows of the castle. They hurried back to their lonely vessel; after great exertion they succeeded in getting her afloat, and, trusting their lives rather to the boisterous sea than these inhospitable shores, they landed after encountering many perils in Denmark.

Gothard and Rudlib think it was the castle of a Heathen; but I believe it was some desolate ruin, where infernal demons carry on their nightly revels; for, tell me, what Heathen would act so diabolically as to offer to a shipwrecked man, imploring his assistance, assault and death, instead of hospitality and aid."

Biorn kept his eyes fixed upon the floor, and sat immoveable as if turned to stone; but Sintram advanced towards the table and said: "Sir Father, let us go and find out that ruthless place; let us level it with the ground. I know not why, but I am certain it is the infernal occurrence related by the noble Baron, that caused all my dreams."

Sir Biorn rose in anger, and would perhaps again have pronounced some dreadful vow; but was this time prevented by the sudden loud sound of a trumpet. The huge folding doors of the hall flew open, and a herald entered.

He bowed solemnly and then spoke: "I am sent from Yarl Eirick the old. Two nights ago he returned from a cruise in the Grecian seas; whither he had gone to take signal revenge on an island called Chios, because there, just fifty years ago, some Imperial soldiers had killed his father. King Arinbiorn, your relation, lay in the harbour of the isle, and offered his mediation; but Yarl Eirick would not listen, and at last King Arinbiorn swore, he would never live to see the beautiful Chios devastated, because they sung there most charmingly the songs of an old Grecian bard called Homeros, and because moreover it produced most delicious wine. They soon quited the contest of words, and turned to that of arms, and so powerfully did King Arinbiorn fight, that Yarl Eirick lost two of his vessels, and hardly escaped in the third. Therefore, 'till your royal relation returns, Eirick the old means to make his clan suffer for this loss. Wilt thou now, Biorn *fire-eye*, indemnify Yarl Eirick as he demandeth, in neats or money, or any other valuable goods; or wilt thou, seven days hence, stand him in battle, on Niflung's heath?

Sir Biorn composedly inclined his head, and in a friendly manner repeated the words "seven days hence, on Niflung's heath." Then he presented to the herald a golden cup filled with wine, saying, "drink, and then hide in thy cloak and take with thee the vessel out of which thou hast drank."

"Salute thy Yarl from the Baron of Montfaucon," added Folko; "tell him that I also will be on Niflung's heath, as King Arinbiorn's relation and Biorn *fire eye's* friend."

The herald shrunk back visibly, when he heard the Baron's name, made a very deep reverence, and then left the room.

Well acquainted with the heroic powers of her husband, Gabriela smiled placidly on him, and asked, "where shall I remain Folko, whilst thou wilt be gone."

"Would it not please you to remain here at the castle, said Biorn; as your guardian and attendant I would leave Sintram behind. Gabriela reflected for a moment, and the young man turning towards the fire, uttered to himself—"Oh I was afraid it would happen so. I am sure, Duke Menelaus was absent from Sparta when Sir Paris met Helena in the garden!"

Gabriela observed now, "shall I remain far from thee my Folko. Shall I lose the pleasure of seeing the combat, or the honour of tending thee, if wounded.

Gracefully bowing, Folko thanked the lady; "thou shalt go with thy knight," observed he, "if thus thou choosest. Oh it is a good ancient Northland custom that ladies should be present at the battles of their heroes, and I am sure that no true Norman will as an enemy approach the place, where Gabriela views the hurried contest." Or, asked he, looking towards Biorn, is Eirick Yarl unworthy of his ancestors?"

"He is a man of honour" replied Biorn.

Then put on thy most splendid attire, my life and my love," said Folko, "and go out with us the glorious judge of the battle!

"To battle! To battle!" cried the inspired, happy Sintram; and they all dispersed quiet and hopeful. The Lady, Folko and Biorn went to rest, but Sintram hurried to the forest.

To be continued.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An Act to provide for the building a Court House in Anne Arundel County

Passed Jan. 20, 1821.

WHEREAS sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel county have, by their petition, set forth to the general assembly of Maryland, that the public records of said county are in an exposed and dangerous condition, by reason of their being no public court house or offices for their reception and preservation, Therefore,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Richard Ridgely, Thomas B. Dorsey, Lancelot Warfield, Samuel Brown, Junr. Henry Woodward, Thomas Hodges, Rezin Estep, Joseph M'Ceney, James P. Soper, Francis Hancock, John T. Barber, and Richard Harwood, (of Thomas,) or the major part of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorised and empowered by virtue of this act, should they or a major part of them be of opinion that the public records of said county are in an exposed and dangerous condition by reason of their being no public court house or offices for their reception and preservation, to purchase for the use of Anne-Arundel county a convenient and suitable lot or piece of ground within the city of Annapolis, whereon to build a public court-house, with all necessary offices, and to contract for the building the said court-house and offices with such person or persons as they may think proper, which court-house and offices, when so built and finished, shall be under the superintendence and control of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court for the time being.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to borrow from time to time, as they may think proper, any sum or sums of money which they may require and find necessary for the purchase of the ground, and for the erection of the said court-house and offices, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to levy upon the assessable property in said county, by such instalments as they may think proper, such sum as the said commissioners may require, not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand dollars; *Provided nevertheless*, that the said levy court shall so limit the times for the payment of such instalment, that the whole sum authorised to be levied by this act, shall be levied within four years from the first day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

4. *And be it enacted*, That all levies imposed or authorised by this act, shall be levied and imposed in the name of the commissioners, and payable only to their order, or the order of a majority of them.

5. *And be it enacted*, That [illegible] before they proceed to [illegible] the same, give bond to the state of Maryland in the penal sum of [illegible] ty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful execution of the trusts hereby reposed in them, which bond shall be lodged with the clerk of Anne-Arundel county, a certified copy of which shall be received as evidence in any court of law or equity within this state.

6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any of the said commissioners shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the other commissioners shall have full power and authority to supply such vacancies by appointing new commissioners, provided that every such commissioner so to be appointed shall give bond as is required by the sixth section of this act, before he shall proceed to the execution of the trust hereby reposed in him.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December Session, 1820.

(Concluded.)

100. An act to empower Henry Bennet of Worcester county to bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

101. An act for the benefit of Thomas B. Hall of Washington county.

102. An act for the benefit of the Conococheague bank in Williamsport in Washington county.

103 An act for the benefit of Thomas Ennalls Price, of Talbot county.

104. An act to permit John Patterson of Baltimore county, to bring certain negroes from Virginia into this state.

105 An act for the relief of William H. S. Boswell of Prince George's county.

106. An act authorising Robert W. Kent, of Anne Arundel county to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.

107. An act authorising William C. Somerville, of St. Mary's county, to remove certain negro slave from the district of Columbia into this state.

108. An act respecting the assent of creditors to the release of debtors under the Insolvent laws of this state.

109. An act authorising Anthony Ricketts, of Montgomery county to take from the Register's office of said county, the original will of Sarah Briscoe.

110. A further additional supplement to an act entitled, "An act relating to public roads in the state and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

111. An act to lay out and open a road from the Conowingo bridge in Cecil county, to the Pennsylvania line.

112. An act for the relief of Samuel Taylor of Worcester county.

113. An act to authorise the clerk of Anne Arundel county, to record a deed of manumission.

114. A supplement to an act entitled, "An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

115. An act to confirm and explain an act of Assembly passed at December session eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act to make valid a deed of manumission executed by Thomas Carter, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

116. An act for the benefit of the Farmers' Bank of Somerset at Worcester and the Salisbury Branch Bank.

117. An act for the relief of Negro Ann and her children, of Frederick county.

118. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Harford county.

119. A supplement to an act entitled, "An act to enlarge further the powers of the Trustees of the poor of Harford county, and for other purposes."

120. An act to provide for the payment of costs in the case of forfeited recognizances.

121 A supplement to the act entitled, "An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland," passed December session, 1816, chap. 78.

122. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act for the relief of [illegible] King and certain other securities of William S. Handy, late collector of Somerset county.

123. An act authorising the transcribing and rebinding of records in the Office of Register of Wills

Anne-Arundel county and for other purposes.

124. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods and for other purposes.

125. An act respecting an application for a road in Baltimore county Court by Thomas Owings.

126. An act relative to the making of a public landing place and road in Somerset county.

127. An act to exempt a lottery therein mentioned from the tax imposed thereon.

128. A supplement to an act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Ann's county

129. An act to empower Thomas Chase, of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the property therein mentioned.

130. An act for the benefit of the Baltimore General Dispensaries.

131. A further additional supplement to an act entitled, "An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester River at Chestertown.

132. An act for the benefit of the executors of Joseph Thornburgh of Baltimore county.

133. An act for the relief of Sarah Cahall of Caroline county.

134. An act to incorporate the trustees of Taylor's Island Seminary, in Dorchester county.

135. An act to alter the names of Nathaniel Mortimer Magruder, Margaret Ellen Magruder, Roderick Magruder, Henry Magruder and Alaric Magruder, into Nathaniel Mortimer M'Gregor, Margaret Ellen M'Gregor, Roderick M'Gregor, Henry M'Gregor & Alaric M'Gregor.

136. An act to provide for the erecting a wharf at the Town of Queen Anne's in Prince George's county.

137. An act respecting certain roads in Prince George's county.

138. An act for the relief of the Library Company of Baltimore.

139. An act to authorise Mary Young of the city of Baltimore, to export and bring into this state, from the state of Virginia a certain negro slave.

140. An act for the relief of Charlotte Warfield of Montgomery county.

141. An act for the relief of Anthony Yerkess.

142. An act for the relief of Hector Perkins and James M'Cann of the city of Baltimore.

143. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dickens of the city of Baltimore.

144. A further supplement to the act entitled, "An act to authorise a lottery or lotteries in the city of Baltimore," passed at December session, 1811, chapter 87.

145. An act to incorporate the Medical Society of Baltimore.

146. An act for the benefit of Joseph Jamison and Frederick John Smith of Baltimore county.

147. An act to declare void certain deeds therein mentioned and to confirm others.

148. An act for the benefit of Mary W. Fitzhugh, now of the city of Baltimore.

149. An act to incorporate a Lutheran Church in Reisters town Baltimore county.

150. A supplement to an act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes.

151. An act to authorise James Mahons and Mary Ann, alias Anna Maria, his wife, to lease the lot or parcel of ground therein mentioned.

152. An act for the benefit of All Saints Parish in Anne-Arundel county.

153. An act relating to the Criers of Baltimore county courts.

154. An act to confirm and make valid an Ordinance of the corporation of the city of Baltimore.

155. An act to alter and change the name of George Charles Towson to that of George C. Thompson.

156. An act to change the names of James Woodard and Harriot Woodard, of Anne Arundel county, and that of James Claggett and Harriot Claggett.

157. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Charles county to repair a tobacco warehouse, at Cedar Point, in William and Mary Parish in said county.

158. An act relating to causes removed for trial within the sixth, fifth and third Judical Districts.

159. An act for changing the name of Charles Town, in Charles county, to that of Port Tobacco, for securing the titles of proprietors of lots and houses therein, and for the regulation and improvement of the said town.

160. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of [illegible] as a Justice of the Peace [illegible] county.

161. An act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases.

162. An act to punish certain breaches of trust.

163. An act to enable Hezekiah Niles of the city of Baltimore to dispose of certain books in the manner therein mentioned.

164. An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees.

165. A further supplement to the act entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

166. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

167. An act for the benefit of John M'Tavish.

168. An act to alter and change part of the divisional line between the fourth election districts in Anne Arundel county.

169. A supplement to an act entitled, An act for the relief of Joseph S Colgar, of Somerset county.

170. An act authorising Edmond Henry Contee to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.

171. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

172. A further additional supplementary act to the act entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

173. An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Patuxent river.

174. An act supplementary to the act for amending and reducing into one system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators & guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

175. An act authorising Job Smith of Baltimore county, to remove a certain mulatto girl into the state of Maryland.

176. An act to confirm the appointment of collector of the tax for Charles county and for other purposes.

177. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

178. An act authorising the making of a public landing at Dockery's Point in Somerset county.

179. An act for the benefit of John Barnes, clerk of Charles county.

180. An act for the relief of Lewis Helms, of the city of Baltimore.

181. An act for the relief of Maria W. B. Beckwith, of Talbot county.

182. A further supplement to the act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

183. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Cecil county to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

184. An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Baltimore county, in the case therein mentioned.

185. An act to restrain the evil practices of constables.

186. An act to provide for the support and maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison.

187. An act for the relief of Littleton Dennis Teackle of Somerset county.

188. An additional supplement to an act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

189. An act for the benefit of the Havre-de-Grace bank.

190. An act for the benefit of the Bank of Somerset in Somerset county.

191. An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.

192. An act for the relief of Harriot Matthews of Baltimore county.

193. An act for the relief of Sally Handy of Dorchester county.

194. A further supplement to an act entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805.

195. An act relative to the making of a public landing place in Somerset county.

196. A further additional supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate the inspection of salted fish."

197. An act respecting the bond to be given by the Register of the Court of Chancery.

198. An act for the relief of poor and distressed families in cases of execution for debt and distress for rent.

199. An act more effectually to prevent the anchoring of vessels in the fisheries in the Susquehanna river, and at the head of the Chesapeake bay, and for other purposes.

200. An act to establish a patrole in St. Mary's, Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, and Charles counties.

201. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

202. An act to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county, to allow a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

203. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act to provide for the opening and extending Pratt street, in the city of Baltimore.

204. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act to direct the mode of collecting the several taxes imposed on proceedings in the court of Chancery.

205. An act for the benefit of the Free school, in Anne-Arundel county.

206. An act for the benefit of John Mercer.

207. An act for the benefit of Richard K. Watts, junr, and Helen his wife.

208. An act for the benefit of William Carroll of Queen Anne's county.

209. An act to authorise the establishment of a warehouse at the mouth of the Monocacy, on the west side of said river, for the inspection of tobacco.

210. An act to repeal the act of Assembly therein mentioned.

211. An act for the relief of William B. S. Riley of Worcester county.

The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of the 17th ult. contains an Advertisement announcing the establishment of a line of steam-boats between that place and Havanna.

From the Federal Republican.

The removals from office, by the new council of appointment of New York, from their number and rapidity, almost puzzle belief. Upwards of seven hundred are represented to have taken place in two days. It is too manifest to be controverted, that the public good is not the leading motive in the proceeding. It appears to us to be the essence of misrule and abuse of power; and must lead to deplorable consequences. We approve of rotation in office, upon the principles we have heretofore explained; we admit the duty and obligation of ejecting incapacity and dishonesty at all times; and we think it admissible to restore a meritorious officer, who had been causelessly dismissed, to the station from which he was removed in the sudden revolutions of the executive. But no government can exist in its purity and integrity, where it is conducted in such a degree of wantonness and despotism. —The tendency to change it from one, which ought to be exercised with a single view to the greatest benefit of the state; into another founded upon principles of preference for the exclusive interests and advantage of the rulers, is evident. In other words, it is to change it from the republican to the aristocratic standard.

According to the result of the late census, this state has increased in numbers only 13,677, in the last ten years; at the commencement of which period the population amounted to 380,546. This almost stationary condition is most probably to be ascribed to the spirit of emigration to the west and the south, which prevails here in a considerable degree, and to the numerous sales and exportations of slaves, which are constantly taking place, to the new states. We have not the census of 1800 before us, but we can scarcely be mistaken in the statement, that the actual increase of that prolific race, as it now remains in the state, does not amount to fourteen per cent.

The number of free coloured persons amounts to nearly two-fifths of the slaves, which is a circumstance, not at all calculated to second the reproaches so profusely uttered, respecting the slave-holding states, as far as we are implicated in them.

From late London Papers.

A real mermaid arrived at London, by the Borneo, from Bencoolen, Sumatra; it is of a perfect human shape from the head to the middle, and the rest is a tail like that of the dolphin.

A most interesting paper, by Sir Humphrey Davy, was recently read to the Royal Society, on the magnetising influence of galvanism, in which various new and curious experiments on this subject were detailed, which clearly establish the fact, that the galvanic fluid, directed in a proper manner, is capable of communicating magnetic properties to bars of steel. If steel bars or rods be exposed to the galvanic current, placed in the direction of the magnetic axis, no effect follows; but if they be placed parrallel with the magnetic equator, they become magnetic; the end placed to the west becoming north of the pole of the new magnet, and that towards the east becoming the south pole.

A farmer in England lost five horses, from their having been fed with wheat mixed with straw.

The population of France, according to the last census, was 29,217,465;—that of Paris, 713,765.

Sir H. Davy has been elected President of the Royal Society, in the room of Sir Joseph Banks, deceased.

China.—It is stated that the Chinese government had prohibited the importation of Opium into its dominions, and had ordered father Amiot a missionary at Pekin, to quit China. An old French priest who had resided in the country for many years in disguise, was lately discovered at Canton and put to death as a spy.

The city of Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, contains, at present about ninety thousand inhabitants. Its population decreases near 10,000 annually.

The bandetti are so numerous in the District of Cordova, Spain, as to have levied a contribution on a town containing five thousand souls.

Extract of a letter.

"ST. HELENA, Nov. 6.

"My dear C—— My date will inform you that I have at length reached a tropical climate. In 76 days from London, and 65 from the Downs, we arrived at St. Helena, well. The island presents externally a very forbidden aspect, and nothing better than a naked barren rock. We have been granted permission by the governor to visit the interior: have been through the emperor's residence at Longwood, and have had the gratification of seeing himself, though at a considerable distance—perhaps three hundred yards, of course I can speak to nothing but his dress, which is that of the Legion of Honour. He was accompanied by marshal Bertrand and count Montholon his aides-de-camp. His house consists of one floor, and contains 57 apartments; seven of which form his own suit—billiard-room, drawing and dining rooms, library, bed chamber dressing room, and bathing apartment, finished in a most superb style. Count Montholon occupies the other principal suite—the same in number, but inferior in magnificence. His surgeon occupies the right, and his parson the left wings—they each have four handsome apartments. These are all in the front.

The building forms a square: the other 3 sides are appropriated to his domestics. In the centre of the area is a pond of water, containing gold and silver fishes.—Bertrand lives at a distance of a hundred paces from him; but there is a private walk, overgrown with shrubbery, by which they can pass at any time, unobserved. A plain of about twelve acres adjacent to the residence, covered with trees, gives the name of Longwood. Plantation House, the dwelling of his excellency lieutenant general Sir Hudson Lowe, is next in note, and is certainly preferable to any part of the island. I have seen him frequently: he is universally spoken well of here, though very rigid in the execution of his duty. The circumference of the island is about twenty-eight miles; Longwood is three miles from St. James's-town, in one direction, and Plantation House is three miles from it in another. We have rode all over the island, and in bare, naked, sterile appearance, it far exceeds the worst part of Scotland I have seen. The climate is most genial, but the soil is scanty. This is the winter season here, and the thermometer in the sun after mid-day ranges from 80 to 94 degrees of Farenheit. Upon the line, on the first of August, the thermometer stood at 84 degrees. I have yet met with none of those scorching heats of which we heard so much at home; nor do I believe they exist to such an extreme as is generally said. Rats and bugs are so abundant here, they seem quite at home, and go about like geese upon a common, &c.

A meeting has been held at Edinburgh, to petition for the dismissal of Ministers. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Jeffrey, who, "in a luminous speech, exposed the ruinous policy of their rulers," &c.

A number of resolutions were passed, one of which was, that a petition be presented to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss from his presence & councils, the present Ministers.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. *Emory*, Mr. *William Glover*, to Miss *Mary Ann Beard*, all of this city.

——, On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. *Watkins*, Mr. *James White*, of this city, to Miss *Eliza Sifton*, of the county.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

Anne-Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that George Peltun, a coloured man of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) A BLACK MARE, about thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, a star on her forehead, and a white streak on her back, occasioned by the saddle, the left hind foot white, and shod all round, and has a short tail, trots, racks and canters, and has the appearance of a saddle creature. Given under the hand of me one of the Justices of the peace for the said county this 23d day of February, 1821.

Thomas Burgess.

The owner of the above mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away

George Peltun.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on Monday the 19th of March, at St. Leonard's, under the order of the Honourable the Orphans Court of Calvert county, a parcel of valuable young Negroes, on a credit of six months. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser give bond with approved security.

Joseph J. Hellen, Adm'r.
of John J. Hellen.

March 1.

NOTICE.

The levy court of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy for the year 1820, and settling the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses in the said county.

Test,
William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 25

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes," be published twice a week, for three successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; for three successive weeks in all the weekly papers in the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week, for three successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

—

AN ACT,

Entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and for other purposes.

Passed December 22, 1820.

Whereas, great doubts have arisen whether justices of the peace of the respective counties, within this state, are authorised to issue executions on judgments rendered by the justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen; for remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several counties of this state, or any justice of the peace of the same county, respectively be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, on the application of the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, his, her, or their attorney, or some person authorised by him, her or them, in writing, and none other, to issue executions, in the case or cases before mentioned, according to the provisions of the said act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, from the supersedeas filed in their office, in case application shall be made to the clerk, or if to a justice of the peace, then from their respective dockets, such dockets containing an entry of the supersedeas and persons superseding, or from a short copy from the clerk's office, containing the amount of the judgment superseded, the costs, and the names of the securities or persons superseding, and any other material part of said judgment.

2. And be it enacted, That for furnishing said copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for each and every copy so furnished, and for every execution, twenty-five cents.

3. And be it enacted, That all executors and administrators may supersede and stay execution, issued against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of their testators or intestates respectively, in the same manner as if the said executions had issued against them in their own right, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the form of the supersedeas to be used in such case, shall be as nearly similar to the form prescribed in the said act as the circumstances of the case will admit. *Provided always*, That such supersedeas shall render the executors or administrators so superseding, liable to be proceeded against on the said supersedeas, in the same manner as if the debt so superseded had been his, her, or their own personal debt.

5. And be it enacted, That in cases where by said act a supersedeas is required to be taken before two justices, one shall hereafter be sufficient therefor.

By the House of Delegates,
January 30th, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 15th day of December 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

In Senate, February 1st, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 22d day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to. By order,

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.
(Seal.) SAMUEL SPRIGG.
March 1.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun, making fires, and landing seines, on his land, or trespassing in any manner on his property called Talley's Point and Cedar Grove, near the city of Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force against offenders. He is constrained to take this unpleasant measure to prevent the unjustifiable depredations too often committed on his property.

HENRY MAYNADIER.
Jan. 18, 1821. 7w.

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

—

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes.

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.
Feb. 22. 4w

FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS.

Also,
A FEW POTS NICE
WALNUT PICKLES,

For Sale by
W. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 8.

A BRINDLE COW

With a white face, marked with a slit in the right ear, her hind feet white, came to the Alms House Farm, in the course of last summer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

C. H. MILLS.
Feb. 8 3w.

TO RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN STAND THE
CENTRAL TAVERN,

Lately occupied by J. DALEY, and at present by the subscriber. The accommodations of this establishment are very convenient There are on the premises a good Stable, Granery, Smoke House and every other necessary convenience.

For particulars inquire on the premises of

Priscilla Daley.
Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1821. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 31st inst. on the premises, all the right, title, interest and estate, of John Wickes, in and to a part of a tract of land, situate in Anne-Arundel county, called Portland Manor, which part contains 340 acres of land, more or less, and was originally on the 9th of June 1814, sold by a certain Nicholas Brewer, & John Gibson, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Richard Darnall, deceased, under a decree of the court of chancery, unto a certain Margaret Darnall, and by her transferred, on the 30th of May 1815, unto John Wickes; and also the following Negroes, to-wit: Davy, Climin, Michael, Frank, Betty, Sarah, Judy, and Flora —Seized and taken as the property of John Wickes and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, use of Seth Sweetser, and also a debt due Henry Darnall, for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.
A A County.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until Thursday the first day of March next.

Jan 11 ts.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Prince George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Harwood, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment

H. HARWOOD, Admr.
Jan. 11. 6w.

NOTICE.

This is to forwarn all persons from hunting hereafter, with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on my shores or premises on the north side of Severn.

I am constrained to give this an insertion from the circumstance of one of my hogs being recently shot, and my boats stolen from my landing. Should this notice be disregarded by the persons who have been, and still continue in the habit of gunning (particularly on the Sabbath) on my premises, they must expect to be dealt with according to law.

Allen Warfield.
Feb 15. 3

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach-houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

I will also rent a valuable farm, distant about two miles from the city, containing nearly 800 acres of cleared land, under good inclosures: There are on the premises, good accommodations for farming purposes. The land is well adapted to Tobacco, Clover, and small grain Possession will be given at any time after the month of June. For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to, *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Annapolis Jan. 11 tf.

Notice to Travellers.

—

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan. 18 law3m

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
February 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next, legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to,

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.
Feb. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821

John Harman, Adm'r. W. A.
Feb. 15 3

FOR SALE.

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large and convenient Dwelling House, with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:—

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable, residence to a large family Possession will be given on the 1st of April next, with a good title.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis

If the above property is not sold before the 20th of March next, it will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises at 12 o'clock. C. BIRNIE.
Feb. 15.

The editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above once a week until 20th March, and forward their accounts to this office. 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, will be disposed of at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Levi Chambers's in the town of New Lisbon, Anne-Arundel county, two lots of ground, situate in the said town of Lisbon, on the north side of the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road. These lots contain one fourth of an acre each, and are designated on the plot of the town as lots No 23 and 73. They are sold to satisfy a debt due from Caleb Mockbee to Ephraim Gaither, which they were mortgaged to secure, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November 1817. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on a bond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed.

ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee.
Feb. 8 ts.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners named in the law, authorising the building of a Court House for Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at Williamson's Tavern in the city of Annapolis on the first Tuesday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning The following gentlemen are the Commissioners, to-wit: Richard Ridgely, Thomas B. Dorsey, Samuel Brown, jun. Henry Woodward, Lancelot Warfield, Thomas Hodges, Rezin Estep, Joseph M Cenes, James P. Soper, Francis Hancock, John T. Barber and Richard Harwood, of Thos.

By Public Vendue,

on Saturday, the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz:—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 44 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 90 feet to Prince street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 140 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 90 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water For further particulars, apply to

Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.
Feb. 15. ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Ex'r.
Feb. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Green, Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER
TO A FRIEND ON THE
"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."
Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdock of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, by a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdock having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdock be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdock should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,
Test.
William S. Green, Clk.
Jan. 6

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1821. No. 10.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

From a Federalist in the country to a Democratic friend in Baltimore.

February 20th, 1821.

You ask me "Why do not the federalists cease their opposition to, and unite with the democrats?"—and "Why, as there is no objection to the general, should there exist any to the state government?" By those and many other questions of a similar nature, I am led to believe that your object is to induce an investigation into the causes of such opposition. Under this impression, and knowing that you are not one of those who, being so warped by party prejudice, as to preclude the possibility of a fair enquiry, I will give you my individual opinion freely and without reserve—and here permit me to remark, that was I not sensible of your disposition to make due allowance for style and manner, I would remain silent, as the various pursuits incident to a farming life, prevent that attention to political subjects which they require.—Nor would be transcending my present limits to go back to the period or enter into the causes of the original difference between the great political parties of this state; nor is it necessary to my present purpose, which is to shew that now, of all times, is not the time to "cease opposition." As to your second interrogatory, you commence by assuming false premises—for although there is no opposition to the execution of the general government, yet it does not follow as a corollary that there is no objection. Nor is it conclusive, as you seem to imagine, because Mr. Monroe at the last presidential election united, with the exception of one, the unanimous suffrages of the electors, that consequently he was preferred by all, to any other individual in the United States. But admitting the affirmative to be the fact, is there not a evident difference between the administration of the general and that of state government? The one backed by acts of liberality, a disposition to conciliate, and a determination as far as practicable to assimilate parties, and soften the asperity existing between them; and so long as this course is adhered to, the principle, the polar star of executive conduct, the choice between liberal and democratic president is not worth the contest.

Let us see whether, at the present time and under existing circumstances, the federalists would be justified in ceasing their opposition in the state—and, by way of query, let me ask why should they? What inducements are held out?—Are they not, on the contrary, commanded to the opposition? Your own sense of conduct forbid them to cease. You have had it in your power to allay party animosity, but your vindictive feelings have spurred you on to the accomplishment of plans, which I trust will prove your political overthrow. One cause of continued opposition is, because you have deceived the people in holding out inducements which you have not realized—because your acts, subsequent to, have been subversive to your professions, antecedent to the last October election.—In the first instance you preach "division to party spirit," and declare that as none exists in the general, so none should in the state government. To test the truth of this—look for a moment at the majority in the house of delegates of Maryland. Although woeful experience should have taught us that there was no confidence to be placed in the professions of such men, yet from the unexpected and overwhelming majority against us, being almost worn down by incessant division, believing too that opposition would only tend to ensure the failure of any measure proposed by you, and knowing that as a party no good could be gained, prudence alone would suggest to the minority the propriety of keeping out of view all party considerations. Under those feelings and with those impressions the federalists went to Annapolis, at the convening of the legislature—disposed rather to yield the victory than to jeopardize the interests of the state by, what then appeared, an unprofitable contest. Determined however not to sacrifice principle, but to be regulated, as far as consistency would allow, by the actions of the majority—to make no concessions, to ask for nothing, to propose no compromise—but prepared to meet with due complaisance whatever the majority might think proper to propose.—Had the majority been sincere in their professions, had they really felt for the interest of the state, and acted consistent with their declarations; had the executive adopted a conciliatory course, the state of Maryland might have been spared the convulsed struggle which awaits her the ensuing fall. There was a moment that might have appealed to their magnanimity; to their liberality—that might have raised them triumphant without another contest—and when the great sectional parties of the union are combating for supremacy, there would have been peace at home.

But a liberality like this was never intended to subserve their views.—They at first held soothing language; as soon as they were affected, principle was abandoned. As long as it was sufficient for their purposes, "oblivion to party was their doctrine"—but the moment it became necessary, the tocsin was sounded. These are some of the reasons which induce a continued opposition—and if ever here was a time when it became federalists to make an effort to wrest from the hands of its present rulers the government of the state; to stop the progress of anarchy in her councils, and arrest the rapid strides of designing men, that moment is at hand. Should their exertions prove abortive, and a fair expression of the will of the people at the ensuing election determine in favour of democracy, then indeed for one I shall be willing to submit, to make a virtue of necessity. But until that period does arrive, it become us like men, to contest every inch of ground, entrenching ourselves within the limits of the constitution, determined to resist every attempt to infringe it. Then should we fail, we secure to ourselves the approbation of all candid men, and the consolation of having done our duty.

Thus, my dear sir, you will perceive that our opposition is not without cause. Should an opportunity occur, I will hereafter speak more minutely of certain men and their measures.

Your friend, &c. &c.

From a Madras Paper.

Camp Hurwar April 11, 1820.—Under the impression of one of the most horrible sights, and in the agitation which it has naturally occasioned, I write to give you a hurried statement of the scene of which I have been an eye witness. From the Saket of the Puruee, unfortunately happening, at the hour of three and an half, English time of this day, A. M. crowds of infatuated pilgrims forced their way in overwhelming masses to the sacred bathing place.

As most people who have been up the country, have visited Hurdwar, and seen the steps leading down to Hurke Pyree, I need not give a description of them, further than stating they are very steep in descent, and about ten feet broad, with high walls on one side. At the summit from the town of Hurdwar side, there is an ascent by a broad flight of steps; at the top of these the guards were stationed to prevent the crowds pressing indiscriminately; a little before day-break the Sunyassees, and Byragees, who had the quarrel in 1796, vied with each other at the top for precedence of bathing, and made a sudden rush, in which the unfortunate Sepoys, and all the multitude who were descending, were carried down with such violence that they got jammed together within three steps of the water, where an angle of the old sacred Pyree Muth, and an angle of the Mundor of the Mahadee closes the passage to about seven feet, and opens with a swell behind. Here the unfortunate beings were crammed together with such violence, that motion or use of limbs was unavailing; the weak, the strong, in vain made efforts, it was all the same; the more exertion made, the more entwined the limbs became. At half past seven A. M. I was witness to this horrid scene; the cries, the moans of the unfortunate multitude were heart-rending in the extreme; strength, force, or any contrivance or effort to assist them, was in vain. I attempted to extract those who were in the foremost file below, but their bodies, legs, and arms were so entwined, that it was impossible to extract one of them; and nothing equals the apathy of rascally Pojaree Brahmins. A pleasing part of this recital throws a ray of a brighter hue on the Seapoy's of the 5th and 27th, and the Gorkeeah corps, who, though people of high cast and prepossessions, were stripped and actively employed in extricating the living. This was a labour of no small exertion, as they had to clear away the dead from near sixty feet, in an angle of fifty-six or sixty degrees, before they could extract the living who were below. Colonel Patton, and several officers, by their exertions, & cheering the Seapoys, induced them to clear the mass of dead away. At ten A. M. the living who were below were extracted in a most horrid state; their limbs blistered, inflamed, and in a state of putrefaction. The number alive did not exceed seventy beings; and an extraordinary instance I must record, which was a young woman, who was under the whole mass in the centre, and alive, who had merely her head and arms free.

From the information I could collect from those who were present when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the time, as stated, was three, or half past three, A. M. and what must have been the cause of the death of those on the upper steps, must have been the multitude who rushed over them downwards, and who could not return until the military stopped up all the passage above, and prevented the other crowd following them. Although the Brahmins' prediction of sickness has not been fulfilled, the deaths at the sacred place have given some sanction to their prophecy, and even this unfortunate accident, they will make a plea of still deluding the ignorant multitude. No exact account of the dead can be given, but it must exceed four hundred persons; a vast number of these were Sunyasses. I saw four of the Gorheeah corps, only one alive, and who was jammed close to the angle of the small Muth.

Two boats have also been sunk by the press of persons on board, and many people drowned; the fair has commenced thinning, the crowds going away are mostly from the nearer places; the merchants have been unable to dispose of any thing from the bustle, most of the purchases and sales will commence tomorrow.

P. S. The report of the dead amounts to four hundred and thirty. Lieutenant Boyes, of the 5th, as soon as intelligence reached him of the guards being forced, moved up with a company, and it is said, stones were thrown from the houses. At day light he began removing the dead bodies. The dead were all floated in the Ganges; one of the chief Mehunts of the Byrogees, who had come from the Decan with a number of followers, was extracted from this entwined mass of human bodies.

Some weeks ago we published a very interesting account of a man by the name of Anderson, who had been eighteen years a prisoner in Africa. The following, from the Winchester Republican, is in further confirmation of the facts.—We must confess we should like to see the incidents of this man's life placed in some competent hands.

From the Winchester Republican.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.—This extraordinary traveller arrived in Winchester on Monday last. We have had several conversations with him, all of which have fully convinced us that he has really passed through the various scenes described in the extract from the Norfolk Beacon, given in our paper of the 27th ult. The following particulars of his journey from that place will not prove uninteresting.

After passing a week at Norfolk, during which time he was enabled, through the kindness of a few individuals, to equip himself comfortably, he took passage in the steamboat for Annapolis. Here he passed an evening in the company of several of the most respectable gentlemen of that hospitable place, who the following morning generously defrayed his passage in the stage to Washington, where he arrived in three days after leaving Norfolk.—He had previously received a letter to an honourable member of congress, through whose kind interference he became acquainted with president Monroe, and was publicly introduced on the floor of the House of Representatives. That was on Saturday, the 13th ult. On the day following, he attended church in the capitol, and immediately after service, was introduced to Consul O'Brien, with whom he maintained a long conversation in the Arabic language, in presence of the congregation, who had generally remained to witness the interview. On Monday he was again invited within the bar of the house, and replied with promptness to the many questions put to him by members, relative to the geography of the countries through which he had passed. He also communicated much miscellaneous information not related by historiographers. Having become acquainted with Mr. Wattison, librarian, he was presented with several books in the Hindostan language, which he read fluently. After receiving repeated kindnesses from many individuals, he left Washington on the Monday evening after his arrival. On crossing the Potomac bridge, he was agreeably surprized to find among the persons employed by that respectable company, a near relative, (Mr. Archibald Osborne.) the first he had seen since his return to his native country. His emotions may be conceived but cannot be described. The lapse of nineteen years although it had greatly impaired his constitution, had not effected the strong lineaments of his countenance, and both instantly recognized each other. With Mr. Osborne he spent the night, and the following morning entered Alexandria.—Passing directly through that place, he was so fortunate as to meet with a wagon travelling westward, in which he engaged a passage, and after being four days on the road, reached Chesnut Level, the well-remembered home of his minority, on Saturday evening, 27th January, after an absence of nineteen years and twelve days. But time had committed sad ravages during his absence. His parents, whom he had left in perfect health, with fair promise of long life, had descended to the grave. His only surviving near relative was an aunt, the wife of Mr. Aquilla Osborne, farmer. We will not attempt to describe the scene which followed. We will only say that he was instantly recognized by the family circle, and that the evening which succeeded was the happiest of their lives.

Mr. Anderson remained at home two weeks, when he left it for Baltimore, whither he had been advised to repair, to commence the publication of his history. But meeting with a friend at Berryville, who proposed his first visiting this place he was induced to alter his course, and accordingly entered Winchester on Monday last, as we have above mentioned. He has determined on making this his future residence; and his manuscript relation, (after revision and amendation by a gentleman of erudition—one well versed in the politics of the British cabinet, and the history of the East India Company wars in India)—will be printed at this press, and issued during the ensuing autumn.

We have now arrived at the most pleasing part of this article. In returning thanks in the name of Mr. Anderson, for the many and various kindnesses shown him during his journey from Norfolk, we cannot sufficiently find words to express his sentiments of gratitude. To Messrs. Shields, Ashburn, & Co. editors of the Norfolk Beacon, and Mr. Martin, of the Reading Room, he is under infinite obligations.—He trusts he will soon be enabled to relieve himself from those of a pecuniary nature; but no return can suitably be made for their many spontaneous acts of hospitality. To captain Ferguson, of the Baltimore and Norfolk steam boats and to Messrs. Allison, Cross, and Hughes, of Annapolis, he would express similar thanks. Through the kindness of the latter, he was favoured with a letter to colonel Little, of the House of Representatives, which obtained for him, at Washington, the most friendly marks of attention from president Monroe, and many members of congress.—By Mr. Lane, of Berryville, he was received with that generous hospitality which is the characteristic of Virginians, and which he will always hold in just remembrance.

To captain Gantt, of the ship Henry Clay, in which he was a passenger from London to Norfolk, he is indebted for many kinknesses during the voyage. He is a seaman, and can duly appreciate a seaman's thanks.

We have to return our thanks to Colonel BENTALOU, the Marsnal of this District, for the following interesting recapitulation of the result of the Fourth Census, in the state of Maryland. The indefatigable industry, and kind attention of this gentleman, have heretofore laid us under similar obligations.

Pat.

FOURTH CENSUS.

Recapitulation, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons in the state of Maryland, by classes, on the first Monday, or 7th day of August, 1820, viz:—

Free white males under 10 years of age,		41,511
Do	do of 10 and under 16,	18,902
Do	do of 16 to 26,	26,484
Do	do of 26 to 45,	27,916
Do	do of 45 and upwards,	16,967
Free White Males,		131,780
Free white females under 10 years of age,		39,454
Do	do of 10 and under 16,	19,605
Do	do of 16 to 26,	27,293
Do	do of 26 to 45,	26,347
Do	do of 45 and upwards,	15,785
Free White Females,		128,484
Slaves—Males under 14 years of age,		24,66 6
Do	of 14 & under 26,	14,7 6
Do	of 26 to 45,	10,718
Do	of 45 & upwards	6,073
Male Slaves,		56,223
Do. Females, under 14 years of age,		22,740
Do	of 14 and under 26,	13,443
Do	of 26 to 45	9,162
Do	of 45 and upwards,	5,520
Female Slaves,		51,065
Free coloured males under 14 years of age,		7,829
Do	of 14 and under 26,	3,613
Do	of 26 to 45,	3,756
Do	of 45 and upwards,	3,568
Free coloured males,		18,766
Do. Females under 14 years of age,		7,855
Do	of 14 and under 26,	4,461
Do	of 26 to 45,	4,752
Do	of 45 and upwards,	3,914
Free coloured females,		20,982
Total population,		407,200

In the foregoing male population there are young men from 16 to 18 years of age, 6,271

Foreigners not naturalized,	3,776
Persons engaged in agriculture,	79,138
Do in commerce	4,872
Do in manufactures	16,636

The following exhibits a comparative view of the third Census taken in the year 1810, and of the fourth Census in the year 1821, with the aggregate amount of persons in the city of Baltimore, and in every county of the state of Maryland, alphabetically arranged, with the increase and decrease of each separately, viz —

City of Baltimore & counties	Free white persons	All other free persons	Slaves	Total	Increase	Decr.
Allegany co.	6,909	8,654		1,745		
Anne-Arundel,	26,668	27,165		497		
City of Balt	46,555	62,738		16,183		
Baltimore co	25,255	33,463		4,208		
Calvert do.	8,405	8,473		68		
Caroline do.	9,453	10,108		655		
Cecil do	13,066	15,048		2,982		
Charles do.	20,245	16,500				3745
Dorchester do	18,108	17,759				349
Frederick do.	34,137	40,159		6,022		
Harford do	21,550	15,924				5334
Kent do.	11,456	11,453		3		
Montgomery do	17,980	16,400				1580
P George's do.	20,593	20,216				373
Q Anne's do.	16,458	14,952				1696
St Mary's do	12,794	12,974		180		
Somerset do	17,193	14,579		2,284		
Talbot do.	14,230	14,389		159		
Washington do.	18,750	23,075		4,325		
Worcester do.	16,971	17,371		400		
Grant Total	380,546	407,200			26,754	

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Feb. 7.

Messrs. Andrews and Shays purchased a lot of hogs, one hundred in number, some time last week, the aggregate weight of which was thirty thousand, three hundred & ninety-two. The largest weighed 530 lbs. and the smallest 250. Average weight 303 lbs. An immense quantity of Pork has been brought to this market this winter, which has sold for $1 50 per hundred.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 8.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session 1820.

An Act ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland in, to, and over certain lands on North Point, and Bodkin Island, at the Mouth of the River Patapsco, and for other purposes.

Whereas by an act of congress of the United States of March the third eighteen hundred and nineteen, and an act of May the fifteenth eighteen hundred and twenty, authorising the building, erecting &c. light-houses on the Bodkin and North Point in the state of Maryland, and elsewhere: And whereas it has been represented to this legislature, by the agent of the United States for the erection of the light-houses aforesaid, that difficulties have been opposed to the execution of the work aforesaid by the proprietor of North Point, in refusing to dispose of the quantity of land required at a fair and reasonable rate, but demanding an extortionate sum for the land aforesaid: And whereas this legislature duly appreciating the great advantages emanating from the erection of light-houses, and particularly where the navigation is attended with so much difficulty and danger as at the entrance of the river Patapsco, and desirous to promote all in their power the completion of so desirable an object,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Thomas Sweeting, James P. Super, Charles Wagman, Abner Lincum, and Stephen S. Johns, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, to fix and determine the value of certain land required by the United States for the erection of light-houses on North Point, as authorised by the laws of congress of the third of March eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the fifteenth of May eighteen hundred and twenty; and they, or a majority of them, are hereby, upon giving at least ten days notice in one or more of the public papers in the city of Baltimore, authorised to value & assess the same, taking into consideration the advantages or disadvantages attendant upon the erection of the light-houses aforesaid, on the land aforesaid, and including in said valuation a reasonable allowance for the use and privilege of a road from the land aforesaid through the lands of the said proprietor or proprietors, as the road now exists, towards the public road leading thence to the city of Baltimore; and the decision of the commissioners aforesaid, or of a majority of them, and shall be considered final and conclusive between the parties, unless an appeal shall hereafter be prosecuted as is hereinafter provided; and the amount or value of the land, and the right of way as aforesaid thereto, so assessed, being paid, or offered to be paid to the proprietor or proprietors thereof, the United States shall henceforward be considered the true and lawful owners of the said land, of the said right and privilege of a way for the purposes aforesaid; *Provided always*, that if the owner or owners of the said land, and of the said road so as aforesaid valued, his, her, or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees, shall conceive him, her or themselves, aggrieved by such valuation by the said commissioners, and shall notify to the said commissioners the same in writing, it shall and may be lawful for said commissioners, or any three of them, to issue their warrant to the sheriff of Baltimore county, commanding him to summon twelve freeholders in the county aforesaid, and not interested in the premises, and qualified to serve as jurors in the county court, to appear on a day to be by them appointed on the premises; and the said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorised to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may be, to every person so summoned, that he will, without favour, affection, partiality or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request such inquisition shall be taken, by the transfer of his, her or their land, about to be made as aforesaid, and by reason of the disadvantages attendant upon the erection aforesaid, and the privilege of the road aforesaid upon the land aforesaid; and the persons so summoned, and so qualified, shall thereupon proceed to assess and value the damages accordingly, of which the said commissioners, or any one of them, shall have given at least five days notice in two or more of the public papers of the city of Baltimore, and such inquisition shall be final and conclusive; *Provided*, that in such appeal from the valuation and assessment of damages made by the commissioners, should the valuation and assessment of the said commissioners be confirmed by the jury, by this section directed to be summoned, the party appealing shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the right of jurisdiction of the state of Maryland in and over the land aforesaid, as well as in and over so much of Bodkin Island as has been heretofore purchased by the United States, as by reference to deed thereto bearing date the twenty first day of August last past, recorded in the land record books of Anne-Arundel county the eleventh day of October following, will more fully appear, be and the same is hereby relinquished, ceded, and made over to the United States aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid shall be allowed for each and every day they shall be employed under the provisions of this act, two dollars, one half of which allowance to be paid by the U. States, the other moiety by the proprietor or proprietors of the lands assessed.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid, when they shall have completed their valuation as aforesaid, and done all other things required of them by this law, they shall make out a copy of their proceedings, setting forth in the same a full description of the land by them valued for the establishment of the light house as aforesaid, together with the road to the same, and all other matters and things connected with the said valuation, and the performance of the duties assigned to them by this act, and to the said copy, fairly written out, they shall subscribe their names and thereto set their seals, and they shall deposit the same in the office of the clerk of Baltimore county court, and the clerk of the said court shall preserve a record of the said proceedings, for the recording of which he shall be entitled to the same fee which he receives for other records.

An Further Supplement to an Act, entitled, An act for the better protection of Slave Holders.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons who shall become the informer or informers under the act of eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act for the better protection of Slave Holders in the several counties therein mentioned, to which this is a further supplement, shall be competent in law to give testimony.

The information contained in the following letter will be useful to some, and gratifying to many—we are assured that it is from a source that may be relied on. Fed Gaz.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Port-au-Prince, Jan. 28, 1821.

"A friend from N. York, sent out by the Friends Society for the purpose, has arranged with the President for the accommodation of the coloured people—the President will pay the passage of those who have not the means to pay themselves, and allow them time to repay, even at the rate of 8 dollars per annum, or they may pay the whole of it at once. He will insure them lands to live upon, which lands may become their own property after one year, with industry and frugality. They will be allowed to assemble for divine worship, in private houses, and will be protected.

"All is still and quiet at present, and no man will be forced into the regular army without his consent. This country will become more happy every day, as the people become more enlightened."

The population of the state of Maine, ascertained by the federal census for 1820, consists of 297,389 souls. In 1810, the number in the same territory was 228,705; in 1800 it was 151,719.

The population of the state of Connecticut is 275,248. In 1810, it was 261,973, increase in ten years 13,275. White persons 267,181, free coloured persons 7,870, slaves 97. 50,518 are persons engaged in agriculture, 3,581 in commerce, 17,541 in manufactures.

Cure for the Asthma.

The seeds of the meadow saffron have very recently been found to be an effectual remedy for the cure of Asthma, winter and consumptive coughs. This is said to be produced by the ligneous acid impregnated with the virtues of the seed. It has proved fatal in several instances by being taken in too great doses. London pap.

Albany, Feb. 17.

Natural Curiosity.

A most extraordinary curiosity in natural history is now exhibiting at Winant's Tavern, in this city, viz. A Hog of the Grass Breed, two years and 8 months old, weighing 1,138lbs. and measuring about ten feet from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail, and about seven feet round the body.

Plough Boy.

Large Ox.

The live weight of Mr. Benjamin Woodward's Ox, at Imlay's town Monmouth county, (N. J.) has been lately ascertained to be three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds.

A seal has been caught on Lake Ontario. They are commonly considered as exclusively found on the shores washed by salt water.

Northern paper.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.

We learn that the ice which formed the wonderful bridge across the Niagara river, between Lewistown and Lake Ontario, begins to give way, leaving in some instances, large masses in the middle of the stream insulated from the rest and immoveable. These islands of ice it is supposed rest on the bottom, as they resist a strong current, in about 8 feet water.

The number of New-York militia employed in the late war is stated at 77 666; for which the pay allowed her by the U.S. was 1,871, 18- dolls.—The number of Virginia militia employed is stated at 88,584, pay allowed 2,514 97 dolls. The whole number of militia belonging to Virginia, as returned about that time, is said to have been 85,976. It would thus apppear, if there is no error, that Virginia drew pay for 2608 more than all the militia she possesses. N. E. Palladium.

In the silk mills at Manchester, in England, there are 27,588 wheels and 14,746 diurnal movements, and the whole is actuated by one great water wheel, which goes round 3 times in a minute, each time it goes round, 73,723 yards of silk are twisted, so that in 24 hours 218, 504 860 yards are executed.

The cotton manufactory at Waltham, near Boston, is one of the largest in the U. States. They consume about 400, 000lbs. of cotton annually, and 200 looms are kept in constant operation by the water.

A Gibraltar paper of December 2, mentions that letters from Tangier, dated the 28th Nov. 1820, state, That the public health is perfectly good throughout the Empire of Morocco; and by all the information which can be procured, it appears that there is no plague, or any other contagious sickness existing in any part of the same.

William Cobbett.

The following extract from Cobbett's defence, in his late trial with Wright, copied from the London Observer, of Dec. 17, will show in what estimation the former no holds republican principles, the government of this country and the people of the U. States. Comment is unnecessary:

"Mr. Cobbett resumed:—The learned gentleman had certainly endeavoured to create an impression that Mr. Wright's connexion with him commenced when he was writing against Paine's religious works, and ceased when, as the learned gentleman thought fit to state, he became an advocate for irreligious and republican principles. Now if there was any man who had the patience to read every thing he (Mr. C.) had written, he would defy him to find a single passage in which the *irreligious*, or even the *republican* writings of Paine were commended. He had never approved of those writings; on the contrary, he tho't they were calculated to make considerable deduction from the merits of his other writings. Of his writings on political economy he highly approved, and he thought, that in point of acuteness, profundity and simplicity of illustration, he surpassed every man who had ever written on that subject. It was not, however, his approbation of those writings which induced him to take up the bones and bring them to England. The memory of Paine had been insulted by the republic of America, and though no man had done more to promote the independence of that country, the Americans refused to bury his remains in any place where human beings were interred; and a short time before his death, an American who had shot at Mr. Paine, while sitting at his window, publicly boasted of his attempt to assassinate him, and was sufferred to escape without a hair of his head being touched, and without the reprobation of any of his countrymen. He (Mr. C.) felt, as an Englishman ought to feel, the ingratitude with which his country man had been treated by the Americans, and he was anxious therefore to bring home strong proof, some outward and visible sign that a republican form of government was not that which was calculated to engender and keep alive the public spirit and public virtue."

From the Christian Journal for Jan.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

An interesting article upon the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, appears in a late English periodical work, in which the emigrants are about to settle—portraying its advantages and disadvantages, with the situation the emigrant is likely to be placed in, on his first arrival. In noticing the unerring skill of the grazier, [or Keboor] Colonist with his musket—the writer of the article relates the following little narrative—the hero of which was a person of the name of Van Wyk—and the story of his "perilous and fearful shot" is given in his own words.

"It is now," said he, "more than two years, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house, near the door; the children were playing about her; and I was without, near the house, busied in doing something to a waggon, when, suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the threshold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet, I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; the opening being too small to admit of my having got in, and still more fortunately the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more."

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 3.

GINSENG.—What is the reason that this plant, so highly esteemed by the Chinese, and consequently so valuable as an article of export in our commerce with that people, has never been made a subject of cultivation by the agriculturalist? It flourishes best in a shady place, with a rich, loose, [illegible] mould to grow in; and is said to require a great many years to arrive at maturity, or its size. If experience should prove that it will not thrive in an open field, exposed to the sun, there could be no great difficulty in cultivating it in a thick forest, where the rays of the sun could not oppress it. But it is not probable that the heat of the sun would be any injury, if the soil were kept from becoming dry and hard. If great length of time be required for its growth, an impatient agriculturalist might thus be discouraged from making it the object of his skill and labor: but its growth may be slow indeed, and the amount produced inconsiderable, if the high price it brings in China would not amply repay the labor, care, and time devoted to its cultivation.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Columbus, 74, dated Port Manon, October 27, 1820, to a gentleman in the vicinity of New-Brunswick, New Jersey.

"Upon our arrival here we found the Dutch fleet, consisting of one ship of the line, two frigates, one sloop of war and one brig.—A few days after our arrival, the commanders of the Dutch fleet, gave the commissioners of our ship and the Peacock, a supper at one of the Hotels on shore.—The entertainment was splendid—the American and Dutch flags decorated the centre of the table. When we entered, a band from the Admiral's ship played *Hail Columbia*—during supper they played a variety of national airs.

"A few days since we gave a supper in return, and as you know the yankees will not be out-done, you will conclude that ours was not less splendid than theirs. At the head of the table was a superb transparent painting, which the limits of my letter will not allow me to describe: on the right of which was hung the Dutch, and on the left the American flags—The room was illuminated and the supper served in a very handsome style. About sixty Dutch and American Officers set down. I was very much pleased with the Dutch officers—During supper, and upon their entrance the band from the ship played a number of Dutch and American national airs."

Norfolk, Feb. [illegible].

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Capt. Thomas, of the pilot boat Eclipse, who came up from the Capes yesterday, reports that he spoke a schooner on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, but blowing fresh was unable to learn her name, passage, &c. he understood, however that she was from St. Thomas bound to Baltimore, and that she left at that port the U. S. frigate *Congress*, Capt. *John D. Henley*, from the East-Indies, to sail for Hampton Roads in two days after.

From the National Intelligencer, March 5.

The Session of Congress terminated on Saturday night, in perfect order and in perfect harmony. Both houses were adjourned sine die, at a quarter before one, but no business was done after 12 o'clock, excepting the mere form of the enrolment and signature of some of the bills.

A List of the acts which were passed during the session will be found in the preceding page, believed to be complete. That List shows the results of the Session so distinctly, that no regular account of the business of Saturday is thought necessary. An account of some of the most interesting incidents will be found under the proper heads, and some are mentioned below.

The first in importance, is the fact that the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy did not pass. It was pushed, by the irresistible force of the Missouri Question, too near the verge of the session, to be finally acted on, though a disposition friendly to it had been manifested. Mr. Sergeant moved to take it up on Saturday last, but the house, by 70 votes to 58, refused to consider it. Several friends to the bill voted against taking it up, on the ground that there was no probability of bringing it to a decision on that day, even with the aid of the previous question, which, on a bill of this de-

tion bill had no conflict between the item of appropriation for the Navy from a million, and three to six years. An attempt was made bour, and failed (67 to 66,) to on thus reduced of three years, ing and housing vessels, excluding any provision

The annual

The loan bill When it was in the House motion was made ur and insert be loan five mi housand dollars 0; but the mo the Senate, th to five millio uch reluctance reed.

From the N

SIR —Believi with its cure public, I have nt and wish you y, should you n.

had been psy for near sulted many many medicin July, 1819, I ir's of water ch gave no my legs soo month of Se dical Spring h, State of t a few wee rienced some 1820, I was k Nuns, in uor which wa I procured which I paid rding to the ived some re none in my tap'd in the art of water again—In Ga Springs, N waters about ght home wi es of the Con rienced little ust give the reference in tended wi get no rest by tapping, v resort to one until Septe d to Doctor to try the tricity, from I have receiv y be propri tap'd in a ve of which d upon myse d ascertain, rawn off in a ter—I had fr the nose, w me very fast ears of age, I attribute of Medical at, drink and time for 30

etown, Febru

COMET wa ednesday ev o'clock, in

tion; the house would hardly have sanctioned.

The bill to reduce the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy from one million to half a million, and to extend it from three to six years, became a law.—An attempt was made by Mr. Barbour, and failed by one vote only, (67 to 66,) to limit the appropriation thus reduced, to six years instead of three years, with a view to building and housing the frames of the vessels, excluding for the present any provision for their equipment.

The annual Military Appropriation bill had nearly been lost, by a conflict between the two houses on the item of appropriation for the expence of fortifications for the current year. The House of Representatives fixed upon a sum of two hundred thousand dollars, specifying the particular objects to which it should be applied. The Senate struck out the whole, and proposed to insert in lieu thereof the gross sum of four hundred thousand dollars. To this amendment the House of Representatives disagreed; and a conference was the result, which ended, just before 12 o'clock, in the Senate's receding from that and other amendments to the bill.

The details of the bill providing for the occupation of Florida, and for the settlement of claims according to the Treaty with Spain, gave rise to much debate, but the bill finally became a law. The territorial appointments, and the appointments of commissioners under the Spanish Treaty, may be made by the President of the United States in the recess of Congress; and the act passed at so late an hour on Saturday night, that no nominations were made under it.

The loan bill has become a law. When it was under consideration, in the House of Representatives, a motion was made to strike out four and insert five, so as to make the loan five millions five hundred thousand dollars, instead of 4 500,000; but the motion was negatived. In the Senate, the loan was encreased to five millions; to which, with much reluctance, the House at last agreed.

From the Montreal Herald.

SIR —Believing my case of Dropsy, with its cure, may be of use to the public, I have made out a statement and wish you to give it publicity, should you be of the same opinion.

I had been afflicted with the dropsy for nearly two years—had consulted many physicians and taken many medicines without relief. In July, 1819, I had seven or eight quarts of water drawn from my legs, which gave no relief in my body, and my legs soon filled again—in the month of September, I visited Medical Spring in the town of Alburgh, State of Vermont, where I stayed a few weeks, from which I experienced some relief, in February 1820, I was informed that the Black Nuns, in Montreal, distilled a liquor which would cure the dropsy—I procured a gallon of them, for which I paid $12, and took it according to their directions, and received some relief in my limbs and none in my body—In March, I was tap'd in the belly, and had about a quart of water drawn—but soon filled again—In May, I went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and drank of the waters about three weeks, and brought home with me four dozen bottles of the Congress Water, but experienced little or no relief from it. (I must give the Alburgh springs the preference in my case.) I was distended with water that I could get no rest day nor night except by tapping, which I was obliged to resort to once in ten or fifteen days until September last, when I applied to Doctor Carter of Montreal, to try the effect of Medical Electricity, from which, as I believe, I have received a perfect cure. It may be proper to state that I was tap'd in all fourteen times, five of which operations I performed upon myself,) and as near as I could ascertain, should say that I had drawn off in all 16 or 18 gallons of water—I had frequently bleeding at the nose, which helped to relieve me very fast. I am now fifty years of age, & in good health, which I attribute entirely to the use of Medical Electricity. I can eat, drink and sleep as well as at any time for 30 years past.

JOS. ODELL.

Montreal, February 21, 1821.

A COMET was seen in Salem, on Wednesday evening last, from half past 7 o'clock, in a north westerly direction, about 33 degrees above the horizon. One of the vigilant astronomers (says the Boston Centinel) of Yale College, observed it on Sunday evening in the west, near the south eastern star in the quadrangle of Pegasus; its brightness was that of a star of the sixth magnitude, with a tail of 3 deg. Right Ascension 357°. Declination 14 23°. Angular distance from the sun, 36°. We have not learnt that this interesting stranger has been seen by any of the scavans of New-York; though we have heard many sage and edifying remarks on its ominous and potentous appearance; but it is no way singular, that the superstitious should view it as the harbinger of evil; their minds are constantly filled with gloomy apprehensions.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Midnight —When the unfortunate Duke D'Enghein was awakened in his cell at Valenciennes, to be led to the place of execution, he asked the officer who brought the order, "What do you want?" The officer made no answer. "What o'clock is it?" "Midnight," answered the officer, with a faultering voice. "Midnight!" exclaimed the prince. "Oh I understand what brings you here; this hour is fatal to me——it was midnight that I was taken from my house at Ettenheim—at midnight the dungeon of Strasburgh was opened to me—at midnight I was taken out to be brought here—it is now midnight, and I have lived long enough to know how to die."

Anecdote of the late General Kosciusko.—This beautifully turned compliment is taken from a Polish Journal: a higher eulogy could hardly be pronounced on the hero of the tale: "Kosciusko once wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Solothurn, and as he hesitated to send them by his servant lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he usually rode himself. On his return, young Zeltner said that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asking what he meant, he answered, "As soon as any poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make believe something, in order to satisfy the horse."

Valuable Discovery in Medicine.

The peculiar property of the Colchicum seeds in allaying irritation of the windpipe, lungs, &c and thereby removing the causes of asthma and consumption, is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears by the last number of the Monthly Gazette of Health, that a few doses of the syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of asthma, and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patients to health; and that the wine of the seeds, combined with an alkali as speedily cures gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specifics. The other information this popular medical, dietetic, and philosophical journal contains, particularly the expositions of literary quackery compositions of nostrums, and disgraceful practices of certain practitioners, &c. will become highly interesting.

London Observer.

From London papers to the 5th Jan. received at Norfolk, by the British ship Minerva.

LONDON, Jan 5.

We are without any fresh arrivals from France. A Flanders mail, however, with Brussels papers to the 18th inclusive, has reached our office this morning—their contents are of no political importance. An article from Turin of Dec. 18, speaks of the positions of the Austrian army, but it is a mere repetition of what we received several days ago. By a private letter from that capital, dated three days later than the account in the Brussels papers, we learn that nothing new had transpired there as to the intentions of Austria; but that the king of Sardinia had given great offence to the Emperor by his refusal to take part in the proceedings which are contemplated by the allied sovereigns. All who know the peculiar situation of that monarch, will approve of the decision which he has made; for there is, perhaps, in the states of Piedmont more combustible matter than in any other part of the Continent.

A letter from Rome says, "amid the warlike preparations which surround our country, we continue to indulge the hope that we shall not be embroiled. A report was in circulation for a short time, that in the event of a war between Austria and Naples, the Neapolitan troops would attempt to strike the first blow, and enter our territory before the Austrian troops could arrive; but these apprehensions are happily removed by an assurance that the allied sovereigns are unanimous in their wish to open a negociation with the king of Naples, which, it is to be hoped, will supercede the necessity of an appeal to the sword."

Very little is said in the papers on the subject of the king and queen. The Courier of the 1st, states, that thirty-four addresses have recently been presented to his majesty, teeming with the sentiments of true loyalty and attachment to the constitution; and names the towns and corporations which have forwarded the addresses. The queen has also her friends, but the Courier having published the names of the females who were in the habit of visiting her majesty, says, that the visits of some ladies of distinction have since become less frequent. The king on the 4th was at Brighton, where it was said he would remain until the 20th, before he would return to Carlton Palace.

There had been a public meeting at Kilmainham, in Ireland, the 30th Dec. of a number of nobles, gentlemen, clergy, &c. which it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military to disperse. The particulars are not given, further than that it leaves the reader to infer that something disloyal prompted the meeting.

Turin, Dec. 18

The preprrations for war proceed with increased activity, and it is the general opinion here that hostilities will commence within a month after the arrival of the King of Naples at Laybach, it being understood that the Emperor of Austria will admit of no modification of the condition which prescribes the appointment of a legislative chamber of nobility in Naples, which the Neapolitans seem particularly averse to. The Austrian army has, within the last fortnight, made several movements, and it is expected to pass the Po almost immediately. The actual force now embodied does not amount to 100 000 men, but reinforcements daily arrive from Lombardy and Venice; and when all the troops are assembled, they will amount to more than 200,000, only one half of which will be employed against Naples, the other remains as an army of observation at the foot of the Alps beyond the rivers which separate us from Lombardy. Whatever may be the issue of the differences between Austria and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and of the events which threaten the south of Italy, our court seems to abide by its resolution of maintaining a strict neutrality.

Vienna, Dec. 19

Our Emperor will arrive here from Troppau on the 28th; but the Emperor Alexander will not be here till the first Jan. because he will stop at Kremsier to pay a visit to the Cardinal Archduke Rudolph. Fetes are preparing for the Sovereigns, but they will be very short, as it cannot be doubted that their Majesties will set out almost immediately for Laybach, in Carinthia where the king of Naples is expected by the 23d of Jan. The preparations for war are carried on without intermission. Count Warmbrand, High Chamberlain to the Empress, left Troppau on the 12th for Vienna. M. D'Oubrit, Russian Counsellor of State, arrived on the 19th from Florence.

Frankfort, Dec. 27.

Great anxiety is excited to learn the contents of the protocol of the Conference at Troppau, which the Cabinet of Vienna has addressed to all its diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. It is known that the affairs of Naples form the only subject of them, and that they strongly condemn the principle of revolutions made by our armed force, and of constitutions there imposed upon Sovereigns.

The great German Courts have communicated to all the states of the Confederation, by the medium of their ministers to the German Diet, their views respecting the revolution in Naples, Spain, and Portugal; and their firm resolution to oppose all changes of government which may take place, in consequence of insurrections.

The German Diet will shortly have to deliberate on subjects of the highest importance. Most of the Ministers who form a part of that assembly, it is said, have already received fresh instructions from their respective governments. It is affirmed that a law respecting the press is in agitation, which will be made binding for all the states which compose the Confederation. As for the military affairs, the discussion of them will probably be again adjourned for a time.

Brussels, Dec. 30.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the palace of the Prince of Orange, which entirely consumed that fine building, in spite of the most prompt assistance of every kind, and the extraordinary zeal and courage of the citizens, who were eager to show their affection to the Prince and Princess, by the most extraordinary efforts to stop the progress of the flames.

Her Imperial Highness the Princess of Orange bore the distressing event with a courage worthy the sister of the Emperor Alexander!!

The Princess has sent liberal assistence to the persons injured during their exertions at the fire, who receive in the hospital all possible assistance.

NAPLES.

On the morning of the 10th Dec. the duke of Campochiaro transmitted to the parliament a message from the king containing the following paragraphs:

"I declare that I have no wish to go to Laybach, except to support the constitution of Spain. Under this declaration I desire that the parliament will decide, in positive terms, whether it will consent to my intervention with the congress of Laybach. In case of its deciding in the affirmative, I wish that parliament will explain itself, as to my proposition of confirming to my beloved son, the Duke of Calabria, the powers of Vicar General. I regret that parliament will not appoint four of its members to accompany me. I should have wished to profit by their advice. The allied sovereigns expect from me a prompt answer. I desire that parliament will decide, without delay, on the questions which I have submitted to it."

A private letter from Naples dated 13th Dec. observes that in the message which King Ferdinand addressed to the parliament announcing the invitation from the allied sovereigns, to repair to Laybach the words, 'I am about to depart,' produced much animadversion. Several members contended that these expressions were unconstitutional, inasmuch as that the king could not go out of the kingdom without the express consent of the Parliament. Some reproaches were directed against the ministers Carascos, Zurlo, and Campo Chiaro, who were deemed the authors of the message. The act of impeachment was moved against them; and the three other ministers, who expressed a desire to share the same fate with their colleagues, gave in their resignation.

A new message from the king being received, and appearing to be couched in constitutional language, the Parliament proclaimed that the king was at liberty to proceed to Laybach; declaring at the same time that it had not the power of acceding to his departure, unless the journey had for its object the maintenance of the Spanish constitution, especially sworn to by the king and by the nation. The answer of the Parliament was spirited and dignified.—All the ministers have been superceded.

France, it seems, had signified through the Minister of Foreign affairs, its readiness to act as mediator between Naples and other powers, on condition of certain modifications in the constitution, giving a greater resemblance to the French than to the Spanish system; but the Parliament rejected the proposition on the ground of its being in the nature of a foreign interference in their national affairs.—The king embarked on the 13th Dec. with a retinue of sixty persons, on board the British ship Venguer seventy-four.

The True Briton newspaper of the evening of the 5th Jan. after publishing the details from the Neapolitan papers, of which the foregoing is the substance, observes, "if the Neapolitans conduct themselves with moderation & firmness, England will cautiously abstain from interference in her internal politics; but we fear that public opinion is less considered in the affairs o Naples, than the selfish projects of a few enterprising individuals; and if this be the case, it will become the duty of England & France, which are the leading powers of Europe, to interfere between Naples and Austria, in order to prevent the dangerous consequences of republican fury on the one hand, and of military despotism on the other. Should the king of Naples be induced by the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach, to take part against his subjects, the result might be the establishment of a republican government, which in the present state of things, would meet with a ready support from the people of many countries, at this moment groaning under arbitrary power, and anxious to throw off the yoke, without calculating upon the mischiefs of a state of anarchy ten thousand times more dreadful than the despotism of an individual.

SPAIN.

Spain is certainly in a very unsettled state:—A courier arrived at Madrid from Cadiz 21st Dec. bringing intelligence of the serious misunderstanding which existed between the magistrates and the people, the latter of whom paraded the streets in bodies, and called out for vengeance upon the authors of the massacres which took place in March last.—A riot of a very serious complexion had also broken out at a place called Huesoa, in Arragon.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Abel Tucker, (deceased) on the north side Severn Ferry, by order of the orphans court all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and five Children, Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles, also one Ferry Boat. Terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale

Mary Tucker, Adm'r.

March 8

Somerville Pinkney,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. His office is in Mr. Tuck's, new building next door to Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street.

Annapolis March 8 h, 1821

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will on the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, offer for sale at the late dwelling of Charles Pettibone, deceased, at the mouth of Magothy River, all the personal estate of said Pettibone, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Plantation Utensils Corn, Fodder, Bacon, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate

Terms of sale six months credit for all purchases over twenty dollars, on bond being entered into, bearing legal interest, and with security to be approved of by the executors, for all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid

Robert Welch,
Horatio Ridout. } Admr's.

March 8. ts

P S Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against it to present them to the executors.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Monday the 26th March inst. at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises lately occupied by Thomas Owens (deceased) in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, by order of the orphans court, sundry valuable young Negro Men, well acquainted with the management of Tobacco, and plantation work generally, also one Woman, and one Boy, slaves for life. The terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Benjamin Owens,
William Owens. } Admr's.
Nicholas Owens.

March 8.

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Plantation Utensils will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes,' be published twice a week, for three successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; for three successive weeks in all the weekly papers in the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week, for three successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

—

AN ACT,

Entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and for other purposes.

Passed December 22, 1820.

Whereas, great doubts have arisen whether justices of the peace of the respective counties, within this state, are authorised to issue executions on judgments rendered by the justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen; for remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several counties of this state, or any justice of the peace of the same county, respectively be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, on the application of the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, his, her, or their attorney, or some person authorised by him, her or them, in writing, and none other, to issue executions, in the case or cases before mentioned, according to the provisions of the said act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, from the supersedeas filed in their office, in case application shall be made to the clerk, or if to a justice of the peace, then from their respective dockets, such dockets containing an entry of the supersedeas and persons superseding, or from a short copy from the clerk's office, containing the amount of the judgment superseded, the costs, and the names of the securities or persons superseding, and any other material part of said judgment.

2. And be it enacted, That for furnishing said copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for each and every copy so furnished, and for every execution, twenty-five cents.

3. And be it enacted, That all executors and administrators may supersede and stay execution, issued against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of their testators or intestates respectively, in the same manner as if the said executions had issued against them in their own right, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the form of the supersedeas to be used in such case, shall be as nearly similar to the form prescribed in the said act as the circumstances of the case will admit. *Provided always*, That such supersedeas shall render the executors or administrators so superseding, liable to be proceeded against on the said supersedeas, in the same manner as if the debt so superseded had been his, her, or their own personal debt.

5. And be it enacted, That in cases where by said act a supersedeas is required to be taken before two justices, one shall hereafter be sufficient therefor.

By the House of Delegates,
January 30th, 1821,

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 15th day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to,

By order,
JONH BREWER, Clk.

In Senate, February 1st, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 22d day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to. By order,

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.
(Seal.) SAMUEL SPRIGG.
March 1.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun, making fires, and landing scows, on his land, or trespassing in any manner on his property called Talley's Point and Cedar Grove, near the city of Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force against offenders. He is constrained to take this unpleasant measure to prevent the unjustifiable depredations too often committed on his property.

HENRY MAYNADIER.
Jan. 18, 1821. 7w.

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

—

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore

And be it enacted That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.
Feb. 22. 4w

Anne-Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that George Peltun, a coloured man of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) A BLACK MARE, about thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, a star on her forehead, and a white streak on her back, occasioned by the saddle, the left hind foot white, and shod all round, and has a short tail, trots, racks and canters, and has the appearance of a saddle creature Given under the hand of me one of the Justices of the peace for the said county this 23d day of February, 1821.

Thomas Burgess.

The owner of the above mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

George Peltun.

TO RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN STAND THE

CENTRAL TAVERN,

Lately occupied by J. DALEY, and at present by the subscriber The accommodations of this establishment are very convenient There are on the premises a good Stable, Granery Smoke House and every other necessary convenience.

For particulars inquire on the premises of

Priscilla Daley.
Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1821. tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

NOTICE.

—

Will be sold on Monday the 19th of March, at St. Leonard's, under the order of the Honourable the Orphans Court of Calvert county, a parcel of valuable young Negroes, on a credit of six months The terms of sale will be that the purchaser give bond with approved security.

Joseph J. Hellen, Adm'r.
of John J. Hellen.
March 1.

NOTICE.

This is to forwarn all persons from hunting hereafter, with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on my shores or premises on the north side of Severn.

I am constrained to give this an insertion from the circumstance of one of my hogs being recently shot, and my boats stolen from my landing. Should this notice be disregarded by the persons who have been, and still continue in the habit of gunning (particularly on the Sabbath) on my premises, they must expect to be dealt with according to law.

Allen Warfield.

Feb 15.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling House, coach-houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

I will also rent a valuable farm, distant about two miles from the city, containing nearly 800 acres of cleared land, under good inclosures: There are on the premises, good accommodations for farming purposes. The land is well adapted to Tobacco, Clover, and small grain Possession will be given at any time after the month of June. For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to, *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Annapolis Jan. 11 tf.

Notice to Travellers.

—

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N B Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan 18 law3m.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to,

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.
Feb. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman late of Anne Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg Wills, A A. C

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821

John Harman, Adm'r. W.A.
Feb. 15

FOR SALE.

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large and convenient Dwelling House, with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall —

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek and convenient to the above Establishment enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable, residence to a large family Possession will be given on the 1st of April next with a good title.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis

If the above property is not sold before the 6th of March next, it will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises at 12 o'clock. C BIRNIE

Feb 5.

The editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above once a week until 20th March, and forward their accounts to this office

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Prince George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Harwood, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment

H. H. HARWOOD, Admr.
Jan. 1 6w.

By Public Vendue,

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots, in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz —

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 56 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses, of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet and running back 77 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the water For further particulars, apply to

Chas Carroll, of Carrollton.
Feb. 15. ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Harman, Ex'r.
Feb. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Gassaway Shaw Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER

TO A FRIEND ON THE

"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."

Feb 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdock of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdock having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdock be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdock should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase

Test. *William S. Green, Clk.*
Jan. 25

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1821. No. 11.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Boston, March 1.

JAMAICA, Jan. 24.

Extract of a letter from Panama, ceived in this city by H. M. S. autilus, from Porto Bello.

"On the night of the 12th No- mber, the boats of the Indepen- nt squadron, under the command Lord Cochrane, succeeded in tting out of the port of Callao a panish 36 gun frigate. The Hy- rian, British, and Macedonian, merican, frigates, were at anchor that port at the time, and on the ats (21 in number) approaching e Spanish ship, some of them, on ing hailed, said they belonged to e Macedonian. Lord Cochrane stated to have been severely unded in the engagement.

On the following day a boat from Macedonian frigate went ashore, en the greater part of the crew e murdered;—and capt Downes, o was at Lima, was under the e sity of applying to the Vice y to get an escort of 500 men to duct him on board his ship, the abitants being so incensed at the posed assistance granted to the s by the Americans."

he above account is generally doub ed.)

Church-yard robbery.—It is stat in the Burlington (Vermont) nnel of the 23d ult. that while nding the burial of a Mrs chard, a part of the grave hes of Arunah A. Parker, whc been buried in the same yard a days previous, were found by of his sisters a short distance n the place of interment. This umstance awakened suspicion, the grave was immediately open- n presence of a large number of sons, when it was found to have n robbed. The distress of the ents, brothers and sisters is bet- conceived than expressed. The ps was found next morning in office of Doctor Hall of St. Al- s, conveyed to the parents and terred. Doctor Hall, and young rs Fairchilds, Brayton, and ley, were arrested in behalf of tate for their appearance be- the supreme court. It is sin- y to be hoped that the strong- measures the law will allow may flicted for this most villainous inhuman conduct.

From the London Literary Gazette.

e have at present very little to pon this subject in the shape rrative; but even a few gleam nd some observations may be table.

would appear from the hardi- which our countrymen bor excessive cold to which they exposed, that a good deal of geration must belong to the ac t previously given of the suffer- ndured in frozen regions. We r read of human beings existing deg. below zero, at more than g. below the point at which ury becomes solid; not, indeed. y thing like that temperature, but experiencing far greater in- niences than seem to have at- d our navigators. Capt. Sa- servant to be sure, lost most fingers, and, we understand, nother man was also deprived the end joints of one hand; on the face were the effects autious exposure; but we hear such fatal accidents as are on even in Russia. Our brave s stood the extremest weather, mufflers up to their noses, and caps decending to their eyes overing their ears; and after e experience of the climate, avoided casualties by very sim eans. The person bitten was lf unconscious of the attack; ach looking in his neighbour's as they went, warned his com n when he saw his nose 'grow in consequence of the frost. ing from the wind and a few es gentle friction with the (or if very much injured with) invariably restored circula and the tone of the part; and allowed to go too far, no pain ver was felt. But when seri- affected, the agony of restor e circulation was dreadful.

Beer, wine, and spirits became ice; the beer was destroyed, but the wine and spirits were tolerably good when thawed.

The ship's timbers were of the temperature of the surrounding element, and wherever the iron bolts and fastenings ran through, they became studded with rosettes of transparent ice. The most comfortable sleep was obtained by converting the blankets into large bags drawn at the mouth. Into these the slumberer crept, and some comrade, who kept the watch, closed him by pulling the strings.

The visit of the bear, was a grand event. He came smelling up to the Hecla, when Captain Parry got out his gunsmen to dispatch him. Owing to some misconception of their directions they fired in platoon, and only wounded the shaggy monster, who retired growling and bloody. But the sport consisted in the general chase given by the crews of both vessels, who ran after him two or three miles, till he secured himself by crossing some ice. This chase was famous fun for our jolly tars, and enlivened their spirits when below zero.

We omitted the notice of one very material fact in our last; a fact, which may be considered the most important of any ascertained, in so far as relates to the prosecution of future inquiries in these seas.—Throughout the year, the wind blows almost constantly, either from the North, or from the Northern points of the compass, and as soon as the sun begins to produce an effect, a radiation of heat from the land ensues, which by the height of summer, July and August, becomes very powerful and active. The result of these two operations of nature is the loosening and release of the ice on the Northern coasts, and its consequent driving towards the South. Thus, instead of the southern sides of bays, straits, and seas, where navigators would plausibly look for channels of open water (under the supposition that they would be most likely to be found in the milder latitude,) it actually happens, that the openings exist on the northern sides, where the radiation of heat, aide by the prevailing north winds, detaches the frozen mass from the shore, and blowing it off, leaves a passage between the ice and the land. On their return up Lancaster's Sound, the expedition reaped the benefit of this discovery, sailing on the north side while the south was completely blocked up.—Vessels hereafter sent to explore the Arctic regions will, of course, be guided with reference to this principl; and thus, we doubt not, be enabled to reach more distant points, if not to achieve the famed North West passage. It has been suggested, that as Cook could not enter Behring's Straits, no other navigators could issue thence: and therefore, that though the Polar Sea was attained from Baffin's Bay, that sea must be the utmost voyage. For the above reasons, we are inclined to question this theory, and specially as Hearne & Mackenzie both speak of open seas on the northern coast of America, to which, supposing the Prince Regent's Inlet of Parry to lead, there will then be no impediment to a passage into the Pacific except in Behring's Straits themselves; and we see no reason for thinking that these, following the same rules as Lancaster's Sound, may not be as practicable as that Sound has been ascertained to be, though till now held to be impossible.

We have not many other particulars to state. Captain Parry, when out from the ships for three weeks, went entirely across Melville Island, and beheld the sea on the other side. It is evident, that the icy ocean here contains a mighty archipelago of islands, of which Greenland is probably the greatest. When travelling on land, our gallant countrymen hunted, and rested in tents like those of hucksters at a village fair. They were formed of boarding pikes, &c. and covered with sails and blankets. Sometimes they tried to eat the produce of their guns; but the foxes were very disgusting, and the musk-ox resembled the toughest beef stewed in a musk sauce. The cause of the foxes being so much more distasteful than we have been told they are about Spitsbergen, is, we presume the want of that abundance of food from the seal, moss, &c. which their species finds in the latter country.

During their perhiemation, the Aurora Borealis was but once or twice slightly visible to the voyagers towards the North. Towards the South it was more vivid, but about the latitude of 60 deg. seems to be the seat of this phenomenon, and its appearance is not only much more brilliant from Newfoundland, but from the northern Scottish Isles, than from the Arctic Circle. Only one flash of lightning was observed by our sailors.

When the fine weather set in, several of the officers employed themselves in attempting to garden.—Forcing under mats, as well as growing in the free air, was tried. One succeeded in getting peas to shoot up eight or ten inches; and these green stalks were the only green peas they devoured as vegetables. Radishes got to the second leaf on the soil of Melville Island. Onions and leeks refused to grow. In the ships small sallad was produced for invalids; happily the scurvy never got the ascendancy.

Other officers were engaged in erecting monuments upon the heights, to commemorate the extraordinary circumstances of the expedition. Huge cairns, by these means, crown the most obvious hills, and remain the rude but proud monuments of British daring, with inscriptions to tell the date, and inclosing bottles, in which the principal events of the voyage are written and sealed up.

It was on their way home, when far down Davis's Straits, that Captain Parry fell in with two families of Esquimaux, of whose residence he was apprised by a whaler. He accordingly visited them, and they in turn visited the ships. They betrayed none of the terror which filled the tribe seen by Capt. Ross; but accepted the beads and knives presented to them with inconceivable joy. Indeed their raptures were so excessive, that it was with the utmost difficulty one of them could be made to sit still while his portrait was sketched. He was continually starting and jumping up shouting augh! augh! and playing off the most violent contortions of joy; which were participated by his comrades, when they witnessed the picture. Several of the officers accompanied Captain Parry to their huts, where they saw their women and children. The former, instructed by their husbands, who had learnt it from the sailors on their visit to the ships the day before ran out and shook hands with the strangers. There was one pretty looking girl of twelve or thirteen years of age. The children were horribly frightened, and roared lustily in spite of beads and toys. The whole number of natives was about twenty.—They had probably seen or heard of Europeans before. No arms were observed among them; but one of the little boys had a miniature bow and arrow, which shewed their acquaintance with this weapon. The skins of the animals they had killed seemed to be pierced with arrows as well as spears.

Taking leave of them about the end of the first week in September, the expedition steered homeward. The ships were separated by a tempest, and the Griper waited seven days for the Hecla at the rendezvous in Shetland; but the latter suffered so much damage, as to be compelled to steer directly for Leith. They are now both at Deptford.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the N. York Columbian, dated

Arkansas, Dec. 29, 1820.

"The Osages and Cherokees have just commenced hostilities. The Osages, a short time since, made an attack on a party of Cherokee hunters, killed two, wounded some others, and took all their horses, &c. This took place at the Oporto, and not far from the garrison. I understand the Governor (who was then in that country, where he had been since the 1st of Nov.) told the Cherokees to protect themselves.—This is what they have been wanting for some time. I am told that the Shawanees and Delawares (now on their way from Indiana, to settle in this country) will join the Cherokees. It is very probable the Osages will be completely driven off. It is the intention of the Cherokees to possess their country, if possible, and I have no doubt they will effect their object. The Missionaries to the Osage nation started from Little Rock on the 12th inst. but hearing of the hostilities between the Osages and Cherokees, have stopped again; they are now waiting for the Governor to come down, to get his advice how to proceed. It is probable, I think, that they will not effect their object, as the Osages will either be driven off or subdued, before they arrive. It would be rashness for them to proceed at present.

If the Choctaw Treaty is ratified, this country will be completely put down—it cedes the best part of the territory. The land which is to be given to the Choctaws, extends from about 150 miles above this place, back to the Rocky Mountains."

Hatton Garden.—Yesterday Patrick O'Shaughnessey, an Irishman, was brought up in the custody of a constable, charged by a linen-draper in St. John's-street, with assaulting him, and creating a riot in his shop, which caused an immense crowd to assemble before his door. It appeared that O'Shaughnessey was passing by the complainant's shop, and seeing a bill on the window with the words "Blankets at half price," written on it, he went in, and after looking over some blankets, he picked out one and on asking what the price of it was, he was informed it was five shillings; he ordered it to be cut off, which was done; it was then papered, he took it up, and laying down a half crown, he was walking off with it, when he was stopped by the persons in the shop, until he paid the other half crown. O'Shaughnessey refused to pay any more, alleging, that from the statement on the bill in the window, he had no right to pay more than half-price for it, which he did, for on being told the price was five shillings, he immediately paid down 2s 6d, which was the half price, and he insisted on taking away the blanket; a scuffle ensued, and a number of persons collected round the door; at length a constable was sent for, and Mr. O'Shaughnessey was given in charge.

Mr. O'Shaughnessey complained, in return of the ill-treatment he received of the complainant, for he considered five shillings to be the full price of the blanket, which on inquiring the price, he was told it was, and the bill in the window stated they were sold at half price, which he paid without any demur, and demanding more was an imposition.

The complainant stated, that in fact, what he demanded was no more than half price. A long argument took place, which was highly entertaining to all present.

At length the Magistrate interfered, and advised both parties, as neither had suffered loss, to rest satisfied, and each to take his own.

Both consented; Mr. O'Shaughnessey took back his half-crown, and the linen-draper took back his blanket, and so the case ended, after causing considerable merriment.

London Paper.

From the Saratoga Sentinel.

Curious Fact.—The following fact, which occurred in Greenfield, in this county, last Friday, may be deemed worthy of notice, and as such I send it to you for publicity.

Having occasion to cut some timber, I commenced felling a pine tree, which was more than three feet in diameter at the place I selected for cutting. After penetrating within three inches of the heart or center of the tree, a pine chip, of a dark complexion, having three pretty deep cuts thereon, and entirely detached from the rest part of the tree was discovered. On counting the yearly grains of the tree, it appeared there were 153, which were perfectly distinct outside of the chip, besides three or four which were not perfectly plain, owing to the decay of the tree.—These added to 34 years, (the time which has elapsed since the tree was girdled, according to the recollection of inhabitants, who resided here at that time,) make it 190 years since the chip was thus deposited! The incisions in the chip were doubtless made by a tomahawk when the tree was quite small. But I leave it to the curious to make further comments.

JOSIAH SCOFIED, Jun.

From a London Paper of Jan. 17.

Loss of the Abeona Transport.

It is with the most poignant regret we have to communicate the melancholy fate of the Abeona transport of 328 tons, under the charge of Lieut. Mudge, of the Royal Navy, which sailed from Greenock, in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th Nov. about noon, in lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. and long. 25 deg. 31 min. W. the Abeona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt, under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of 21 persons, and 140 emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of 161 persons, only 49 are saved. These are happily all safely landed at Lisbon; and have subsequently sailed in the Royal Charlotte, merchant brig, for Greenock, except ten orphan boys, whom the gentlemen of the British Factory, at Lisbon, have taken under their kind protection.

The fire broke out in the after store room, whilst the chief mate was occupied in some necessary business there; and such was the awful progress of the flames, that only three small boats could be got overboard, before the flames consumed the tackles, &c. necessary for hoisting out the long-boat.

In these three small boats, 49 persons were received on board, with so scanty a supply of provisions, that the consequences must have been equally dreadful with the untimely fate of those left on board, had not a Portuguese ship from Bahia, bound to Lisbon, most providentially fallen in with them at daylight next morning, and received them on board, in which they were safely and hospitably conveyed to Lisbon, after cruizing about the fatal spot till noon, in hopes of descrying some of the miserable sufferers who might have clung to parts of the wreck, but without success.

Of a crew consisting of 21 persons, 14 are saved, including Lieut. Mudge, the agent; Mr. Fisher, the surgeon; the master of the ship, and the second mate, the first mate, in the most feeling manner, refusing to go into the boats, saying, that he would abide the fate of those left on board. Of the emigrants, (chiefly natives of Scotland,) consisting in all of 71 men 24 women, 55 boys, and 30 girls, only 10 men, 3 women, 16 boys, and 6 girls, are saved.

New Convent.—The Augusta (Geo.) Herald, states that in consequence of the "energetic discourses" of the Roman Catholic Bishop in that place, a new convent is about to be established there, and that "young men and women from all parts of the Union are candidates for this desirable state of celibacy."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Increase of Population.—Some of our readers will probably be surprised at the information that the town of Boston has increased within the last ten years by a larger ratio than either New-York, or Philadelphia. The increase of Boston has been 32 per cent—that of New-York 28 1-3 per cent—that of Philadelphia city and county 20 per cent—of the city 18 per cent. The increase of Baltimore has been 34¼ per cent—that of the state of Maryland 6 2-3 per cent.

Norfolk, March 5.

SHIPWRECK.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, sailed from Boston for Alexandria on the 18th of February—and on the night of the 27th of that month, she went ashore on Cape Henry. The weather being thick, the Capt. was very much deceived in the distance of the Light, and being too near in when abreast thereof, the schooner struck. Every exertion was made to get her off, but in vain—the swell impelled her on in spite of all efforts. She was kept free, by pumping, until 4 A. M. when the leak increased very rapidly, and the Lime she had in took fire and obliged the crew to abandon her.—No lives were lost, but most of the property was destroyed.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 15.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session 1820.

An Act to provide for the payment of Costs in the case of Forfeited Recognizances.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each and every county in this state, and each and every such sheriff is hereby authorised and empowered, to deduct from each recognizance which may be forfeited, and by him collected, the costs incurred by the county in which such recognizance may have been taken, and the same to pay over to the clerks of the respective counties, to be by them accounted for to the levy courts annually.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the clerk of each and every county shall state such costs in the return by him made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, as the case may be.

An Act respecting the assent of Creditors to the Release of Debtors under the Insolvent Laws of this State.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all individuals, banking companies, or any corporate bodies, to whom any debt now is or may hereafter be due, shall be capable, and each of them is hereby authorised and empowered, to give their assent respectively to the final release of any petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and its several supplements, without discharging, or in any wise affecting the right of such individual, banking company or corporate body, to recover the debt or sum of money from which said petitioner shall be released, of any endorser or other person who may also be liable or bound for the payment of the same.

2. *And be it enacted*, That such assent of any banking company, or other corporate body, to the release of any petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid, and the supplements thereto, may be given by such company or corporate body through the President of such banking company or corporate body, and the affidavit or certificate of such president, of the amount due any such company or corporation, shall have the same effect, and entitle such petitioner to the same relief, as is afforded by the insolvent laws of this state, when the said affidavit is made by a creditor assenting to a release of his own particular debt.

3. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, as requires an insolvent debtor to pay over or convey to his trustee or trustees sufficient in amount to pay fifty *per cent.* of his debts at the time of his second application, and also so much of the said section as requires the insolvent debtor, before he shall obtain a final release a third time, to pay over or convey to his trustee or trustees, estate sufficient in amount to pay seventy-five *per cent.* of his debts, at the time of his third application, be and the same are hereby repealed.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act laying Duties on Licenses to Retailers of Dry Goods, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the selling or bartering of any saddles, saddlery, shoes, boots or hats, by any mechanic residing in this state, and accustomed to manufacture any of the articles above mentioned, the selling or bartering of any salt, salted fish, or plaister of paris, by any person whatsoever, shall not be deemed or taken to make such mechanic, or other person, a hawker and pedlar, or a retail dealer in merchandize, within the meaning of the acts of assembly requiring hawkers and pedlars and retailers as aforesaid, to obtain a licence for carrying on such trade or business, provided that no mechanic shall be deemed a resident of this state, within the meaning of this law, unless he shall have actually resided therein for the space of twelve months before the selling or bartering above mentioned.

[*Translated from the German.*]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 9.

Niflung's heath was a dreary solemn plain in Norway; it was said that young Niflung the son of Hognoe and the last of his line, had there concluded his obscure and honourless life. Many antique grave stones stood scattered o'er the wide area, and upon the few majestic oaks which reared their high heads to the clouds, mighty eagles had placed their eyries, whence they would often rush forth to combat each other, so that you could hear the heavy stroke of their wings and their enraged voice far away in the habitations of men, where it frequently made the sleeping infant start up in his cradle, or waked the old people who had begun to nod over their slowly consuming fires.

It was the custom of the Norwegians to appear on the battle ground before the appointed hour; to show that they feared not, but sought the combat; hence it happened that on the evening preceding the seventh day, the hosts of the two contending Yarls were seen descending the hills that bounded Niflung's heath, the men of Eirik the old from the west, those of Biorn from the east.

Folko now ordered the tent of his Lady to be placed in the most convenient spot adjacent to the battle ground. Whilst the servants were about arranging and decorating the beautiful velvet tent of azure blue and trimmed with golden fringe, Sintram rode as a herald towards the camp of Eirik, to announce to him, that the beautiful lady of Montfaucon had come with her husband and his father to view the battle which was to be fought the ensuing day. Eirik bowed profoundly at this gratifying news, and ordered his Scalders to strike up a song—They obeyed and sung:

"Ye valiant Eirik men adorn
Yourselves with armour bright,
Be pleadent to the ray of morn,
As his own rosy light.

Do grace your helms with plumy wave,
And burnished steel your breast,
With fairest lady's smile the brave
Shall be to morrow blest

And Montfaucon, the great, ye'll meet
In roaring battle tide,
Let every Eirik-bosom beat
With pleasure and with pride."

The sound was slowly wafted along the plain even to Gabriela's tent. She was accustomed to hear the name of her knight glorified on all sides, but when she heard his praise ascending from the mouths of enemies in proud notes towards the nocturnal sky, penetrated with admiration, she almost sunk before him upon her knees. But the noble Folko smiling, prevented her, & pressing a glowing kiss upon her snow-white hand he observed: "To thee, oh my beloved Lady, belong all my deeds, and not to me."

The night had passed and the rosy glow of the east announced the morn. What a confusion of dazzling light, and motion and sound, was then upon Niflung's heath. Heroes were buckling on the sounding armour, noble steeds neighed with impetuous ardour, the sparkling morning dram was sent about in gold en and silver cups, and the deep melody of war songs and harps resounded from every side. A blithe march of bugles was now heard in Biorn's camp. Montfaucon, his soldiers & servants following him in their armour of blue burnished steel, conducted his lady towards a hill whence, out of the reach of the flying javelin, she could overlook the field. The light of the morn reposed on her face, and as her train passed close by Eirik Yarl's camp, his men lowered their halberts, and their leaders inclined deeply their waving plumes.

Two of Montfaucon's pages remained with Gabriela, and soon the armies gaily singing drew up; after saluting each other, they took their places according to the rules of Northland battles, and then the fight commenced.

Many javelins were thrown from the gigantick hands of the Northland warriors, they rebounded loud ringing from the protecting shields, and sometimes darted against each other in their whizzing career; here and there in Eirik's and Biorn's ranks, a soldier dropped silently to the ground.

It was now that Montfaucon sallied forth with his band of horsemen. Passing by Gabriela, he saluted her with a graceful motion of his high-swung sword; then stormed away with his followers towards the left wing of their opponents. Eirik's footmen, sunk down upon one knee, opposed in firm ranks their long halberts; many a noble steed rushed on towards the bristly barrier, but deadly wounded bounded back and crushed his rider in its fall; many as they fell overwhelmed the man who had inflicted the mortal wound; Folko, and his mighty war-horse, unwounded, pressed through, followed by a crowd of the best knights. Already confusion had seized upon the host of the enemy, already Biorn *fire-eyes*' banners advanced under loud shouts of victory, when a troop of horsemen, led by Eirik Yarl, threw themselves against the Baron, and whilst he and his followers, quickly collected, rushed in upon them, the foot soldiers of the enemy drew together in a close knot, whither they were called by the shrill voice of a warrior standing in their centre. As soon as the enemies had formed this singular order of battle, they rushed out on all sides impetuous and destroying as the flames of Heckla, that burst forth from its unfathomable gulf. Biorn's men, who had intended to encircle the foe, wavered, fell and receded before the incomprehensible rage of the Eirik men. It was in vain that Sir Biorn tried to stem the torrent of their retreat; he himself was almost carried away in the general flight.

Silent but fixedly Sintram had kept his eyes upon the combat. Friend and foe passed by him, and both avoided him, for he appeared too ghastly horrible in his silent rage. He partook not in the fight, the battle-axe rested in his hand; but powerfully blazed the fire of his kindled eyes and penetrated the ranks of the enemy, there to discover him who had caused the dreadful fury He succeeded. A small man, armed in a foreign manner, with large horns of gold upon the helmet, which burged out into an immense visor, was leaning against a two edged halbert, the steel point of which was bent like a sickle, and observed with malicious laugh the victory of the men of Eirik and their opposers flight. "It is he," cried Sintram, "it is he who will make us flee, before the eyes of Gabriela;" and swift as Heaven's own lightning he rushed down upon him.

The combat commenced with great fury, but did not last long. Notwithstanding the many artful turns and wiles of his foe, Sintram, taking advantage of his greatly superior size, bore down upon the foreigner's helmet a tremendous blow; which was immediately followed by a torrent of blood gushing forth from the wound, whilst the dying man sunk down with a groan, and after a few horrible convulsions gave up the ghost.

His fall seemed to draw after it that of the rest of his friends Even those who had not seen him slain, lost all at once their courage and joy of combat, they receded with uncertain steps, or ran, filled with wild despair, against the halberts of the foe.

Almost at the same time that Sintram conquered, Montfaucon had dispersed the horsemen of the Yarl, had hoven Eirik himself out of the saddle, and made him prisoner. Biorn stood victorious upon the field of battle. The day was decided.

(To be continued)

From the North American Review.

The great defect in the systems of education in practice, especially in female education, is we think, this, that it is made much more the object to fill than to strengthen the mind. The memory does more than its share of the work. History, geography, perhaps languages, and the elements of some sciences, are taught, and the pupil is thought to become sensible, just in proportion as he is thought to become knowing; while in fact no one faculty of the mind is profited by such a course of study, except the memory. It must always be remembered, that facts are principally, and indeed almost solely, valuable, when they are made materials for thought. It is one thing to add to the stores of the intellect, and another to enlarge its resources. Not unfrequently have minds of ordinary strength been weakened and cramped, by the unwieldy mass of knowledge heaped upon them. It is dangerous to a common mind to have authorities, constantly at hand, leading-strings at every step; for the exercise of judgment is an effort that will not be made, unless there be a call for it, and the power of judgment, if left unemployed and inactive, will sleep and die. No matter how much learning be acquired, but more should be done by exercises in composition, or in some similar way, to methodize and turn to good account the knowledge which is gained; to enrich and chasten the imagination, to sharpen the judgment, invigorate the power of ratiocination, and to give force and activity to the whole intellect. By the present system, a sensible boy or girl might pass the most improving and important years of life, and be industrious, and yet come home from school possessed of less intellectual power than when they went—because during the greatest part of that time, the imagination and the judgment, the power of combining ideas and of examining truths, so far from being assisted and cultivated, were not even suffered to have their natural growth, but were carefully repressed, and kept in a state of forced inaction, lest the attention should be impeded in its endeavour to fasten facts upon the memory.

If the object of education be general improvement, there can be no doubt what system ought to be adopted, unless improvement means the palsying, rather than the strengthening of the mind, the accumulating rather than the using of knowledge; and if its object be to increase our power of amusing, interesting and influencing those about us, there can be as little question. So far as colloquial talent is a good thing, we all know what exceeding dull work it is to listen to a conversation made up of other men's shreds and patches, and how gladly we fly from one who talks truisms, and sage remarks, which he can neither appreciate nor maintain, to intercourse with a mind which acts for itself in fearlessness and independence, which habitually forms its own opinions, and knows upon what grounds. Intellectual strength, and intellectual wealth, generally go together in some degree, for the strongest mind cannot act without materials, and none but a mind of some strength can make the largest acquisitions, but they are not identically the same thing, and but little experience in life is needed to teach that force and activity of mind are far more efficient in giving their possession, eminence and power, than a mere abundance of knowledge.

From the Federal Gazette.

Important Discovery.

Dr. J. J. Giraud has obtained from the government of the United States, four patents for different machinery for propelling steamboats with a very reduced power. The following account of the several machines by himself will be interesting to the public.

During the last two years, I have unceasingly pursued an idea that occurred to me on mechanics; tho' only imperfectly acquainted with that science, I pursued my course, confident of discovering a means, calculated to facilitate and very much reduce the great power which they are obliged to employ in propelling steam-boats. This led me to the discovery of a machine which would cause two water wheels, with pedals to turn—one wheel in the centre, which being turned in one direction, by the force of the water driven against it by the wheel outside it, would communicate a power to the other, and cause it to turn in an opposite direction. The inverted action of this machine induced me to construct a lever with the vessel, and making use of the weight and the action of the pedal wheels, as its propelling power. I imagened one lever to answer this purpose, and succeeded in it. I called it the powerful lever, having the water wheels supported on one extremity of it, and the other extremity of it is fastened, on the inside, to a bar crossing the vessel; the lever having a spring, which gives it the power of drawing itself forward. Afterwards the idea occurred to me, that I could produce the same effect by the abovementioned machine, as by this lever, by removing its wheels, and substituting two long pieces in their place, leaving only the two principal wheels in the centre; then the two long pieces formed a lever. The larger wheel forming the support of the lesser one, allowing it to rest on it; and the two pieces that support the wheels, and that projecting behind the large wheel, are themselves supported by another piece with springs fastened to the vessel. By placing this machine, by its great axle, on each side of the vessel, and the pedal wheels supported by the lever, (which thus remains suspended) they produced an extraordinary circular power.—Having gained so great a power, I endeavoured to discover a handle which might have a power superior to any other. On drawing, with my pencil, a number of handles of various descriptions, I discovered the machine which I have called cylindrical; which consists simply of one lever machine that rests its point of support upon itself. All these discoveries rapidly succeeded each other, after I had obtained my first patent on that principle.

Afterwards I endeavoured to discover a pedal wheel, on a new construction, that might gain another power. I succeeded, and called it a lever wheel, with horizontal and perpendicular pedals. This wheel gained an additional power by the levers, which rest their point of support on the upper part of the perpendicular pedals, and by the pressue of the body of water against the horizontal pedals, the point of support of whose levers is equal to a fourth part of the wheel. A short time after I had made the discovery of the cylindrical machine, I wrote to my brother, (State's Messenger at Paris,) and sent him a description of the machine. Some time after, I wrote to a friend of mine, (Mr. Laborde) and requested of him, to see my brother and consult with him on this subject, the said Mr. Laborde being previously perfectly well acquainted with my first machine. Whilst I was engaged about the abovementioned water wheel, the vague reports of different persons caused me continued anxiety lest some person might endeavour to discover my principle or might have already discovered it. I immediately wrote to Dr. Thornton, to enquire of him, if on depositing it in his office a description of the machine, he could prevent any person obtaining a patent for it. He wrote, informing me he could not, as there was no law to prevent it. I therefore did not send it, and my uneasiness increased, as I could discover the person or persons, notwithstanding all my efforts to that effect I then wrote another letter to Dr. Thornton, to know if any person had obtained a patent for the water wheel machine or for the water wheel. He informed me that had not. Then, more uneasy about the water wheel, which had been seen by several persons, than the cylindrical machine, which had remained so long unknown, I obtained a patent for the water wheel, expecting to hear from my brother. My fears were not yet ended, I was obliged to protest against a person and his associates, who had attempted to make a model of my water wheel machine. I had made known my intention to several persons, off ring to government as a patriotic gift, the use of my new mode of propelling vessels, for its navy; my intentions are still the same. Previous to my doing this I made trial of my lever, of a reacting power, in place of my cylindrical machine, in order to be certain of the effect of my newly invented water wheel with pedals. A few days after my experiment, I was informed there was in the public papers a new discovery for propelling boats, of which I immediately took note and found that it had some resemblance to my principle. I then obtained a patent for my cylindrical machine, and took out a fourth in order to render my description of the machinery more intelligible. During all this time, I experienced every kind of opposition in all my proceedings. Some persons have had the address to turn my friends against me. They have employed every means to injure me; but as I had lived in the city of Baltimore as a public and professional character, for 27 years, without any person having it in his power to reproach me with the slightest act, derogatory to my honour or reputation, I remain perfectly easy on that point.

From a London paper.

The different perfections of a greyhound, it seems, have been comprised in the following rude and barbarous rhymes:

The head like a Snake;
The neck like a Drake;
The back like a Bean,
The tail like a Rat;
The foot like a Cat;

Ludicrous as this poetical description may be, the description is still correct—and these different qualities, when united, even now, form a model of perfection in the race

From a New-York paper.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The following are the particulars of the loss of the schooner Elizabeth, D. H. Vail, master.

The Elizabeth sailed from Matanzas on the 13th of Feb. with a cargo of coffee, sugar, &c. belonging to the captain and Messrs. White and Sage, passengers. The weather continued pleasant until the 16th, when a sudden and heavy squall came on from W. S. W. at half past 4, A. M, in which the schr. was immediately upset and filled with water. After 3 hours, with the greatest difficulty, they succeeded in cutting away the lanyards when the vessel righted, but continued under water. They now lashed each other to the fore top mast and fixed it across the quarter rails near the stern, in which situation the sea continued to break over them during 48 hours. To describe the feelings of the sufferers at this period, language is inadequate. Mr. White, from St. John's, Cuba, after remaining twenty hours on the wreck, with no other clothes than his shirt, died in extreme agony. The next day Mr. Francis Sage, of Middletown, Connecticut, died. On the third day the wind began to abate, when the Captain and crew, six in number, and Mr Weygant, of Pennsylvania, the only remaining passenger, being nearly exhausted through hunger and fatigue, endeavoured to obtain some water or provisions from the wreck, but after many attempts could only succeed in obtaining seven oranges and a few roots of unripe plantain; the latter having been floating in salt water afforded very little nourishment. An orange was divided into seven parts, which was equally distributed amongst them every day, and was the only sustenance could be procured. On the 7th day their sufferings increased to such a degree, that death would have been considered by all as a happy release.—Their scanty allowance being now exhausted and no prospect but being buffeted by the winds, a few days longer drove them to the verge of despair. On the 9th day the misery was beyond description, their legs and arms were attacked with the most excruciating pains—and broke out in every direction with ulcerated sores—their speech failed, and a continual tremor pervaded the whole system. On the 10th day Mr. C. Weygent, after enduring unparalleled sufferings expired—his fingers having become numb, he had eaten them off to the second joint. On the 11th day, about day break, a vessel was discovered, standing towards them, the wind was blowing a gale; it was the brig Statira, Captain Patten, from New Orleans bound to New-York, who with the utmost difficulty, and at the imminent risk of his life succeeded in rescuing the sufferers from the wreck, and to whose liberality and unbounded humanity, they feel the greatest obligations.—The Capt. is now in the most helpless situation, the whole of his property was in the vessel and cargo, and when taken from the wreck he had neither coat, hat, stockings, or shoes. And to add if possible to human suffering, he learned that the whole of his family consisting of his wife and two children had died about two weeks previous to his arrival.

The Board of Longitude have ordered 500 pounds sterling to be paid to Capt. Parry, and his crew, on account of their having attained the 110th degree of West longitude in the northern hemisphere. It is said that capt. Parry will undertake a new voyage in the spring, and that he will proceed more to the south.

London paper.

From late London Papers.

HIGHLANDERS.

Among those who have present their addresses to the queen of England, were a deputation of the Highlanders residing in London. They excited much curiosity from the novelty of their costume. They were all in full Highland dresses, each having a tartan jacket and kilt, with the plaid in rich folds over the shoulder. hose, purse, dirk, black velvet sock, and "bonnet blue," decorated with the "eagle plume" mixed with ostrich feathers. A sort of collar of white silk was worn over the plaid, and a large rosette of white riband on the breast. The procession consisted of 12 landaus and four, all with white horses, the postillions having white small clothes, waiscoats and hats, with white cockades, and red jackets.—Two Highland pipers led in the first landau, and at half past 11 o'clock, when the procession moved forward, a coranach "waked its wild notes anew" and "fired their Highland blud with mickle glee." A large flag of silk plaid with sky-blue streamers was carried in the same landau.—The spectacle was in every respect most interesting. The crowd assembled to see this procession was very large, and seemed to participate cordially in the feelings of the Highlanders.

At half past 11 o'clock her majesty entered the grand saloon at Brandenburgh-house, superbly attired, and attended by her Vice Chamberlain, Lady Hamilton, (in full Highland costume) Lord Archibald Hamilton, Prince Arcolani, Marquis Antalda, Lieut. General Sir R. Fergnson, H Brougham, Esq. M. P. Alderman Wood, Mr. Wood, jun. &c.

From the London Courier.

NEW WAY OF THINKING.—The Times which is often very eloquent in its purely poetical accounts of processions to Brandenburg House, gives the following animated description of the 20 or 30 Scotchmen who yesterday went thither.—"The tartan dress must have awakened many a scene of mist and mountain, glen and strath, in the wearers, who evidently wore their thoughts upon their faces, while kindled eyes flashed beneath the bonnets cocked up on their brows." How beautiful! Thirty Scotchmen, with "their thoughts upon their faces," and their "bonnets cocked upon their brows," all riding in landaus to Brandenburgh House!

The pretended Highland Address.

We copy the following from the Morning Chronicle. It is part of a letter signed "A Member of the Highland Society of London." It appears that the real Highland Gentlemen are highly indignant at the idea of being mistaken for any of those thirty Scotsmen who went up to the Brandenburgh House on Monday, "wearing their thoughts upon their faces," and "their bonnets cocked upon their brows," as the Times describes them.

"In consequence of the report inserted in most of the newspapers of yesterday, that among the addresses presented to the queen on the preceding day, there was one from "The Highland Society of London," presented by a Deputation, in the Highland garb, it has became necessary to state that the Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any address to her majesty; and as the report attempting to connect the address and deputation in question, with the name of that Society, appeared to have proceeded from intentional misrepresentation, I cannot doubt your readiness to aid in laying before the public a correct statement of the facts.

"The Highland Society of London is incorporated by Parliament, for purposes entirely unconnected with the expression of any political feelings or opinions, and in point of fact, political discussions are never admitted into the Society. The propriety of this regulation must be obvious when I state, that the society comprises, in the list of its members, a great majority of all the men of rank, property and respectability connected with the Highlands of Scotland; and necessarily includes many distinguished individuals opposed to each other in political opinions, though they unite in promoting the patriotic and benevolent objects of this institution.

"The Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any address to the Queen; neither has it interfered or given any opinion on the subject of the proceedings against her majesty, and the persons who have attempted to give a fictitious importance to their own address and imputation, by assuming the name of the Society have practised upon the public a deception which deserves to be exposed."

Extract from the Report of a Missionary Society in 1819.

The increase of the amount of subscriptions and donations in Liverpool, which is 120l. 5s. 6d. more than that of last year, is owing to the exertions of the ladies, to whose zeal and success, this report bears ample testimony. We need not attempt to eulogize them, their works praise them in a manner which can receive no addition from our commendation. The praise which is conferred upon them by the simple statement of the result of their exertions is of the highest kind. The figures in which that result appears, can be suspected of no flattery; and on seeing these, we are certain the gentlemen cannot regret their having been superseded in the business of soliciting and collecting subscriptions by those, who have thus proved their superior ability for the work, with all the clearness and certainty of mathematical demonstration.

Proof of the utility of Missionary efforts.

A vessel arrived at Demerara from Dominica, with a number of slaves, was visited by a female who had lived on the plantation whence they came—As soon as the slaves saw her, they exclaimed: "Here are we, we came from de word of God—We bin hearing the word of God in Dominica, but we no know if we hear de word of God now. Poor me! Poor me! we no care where dem bring we, so we hear de word of God!" On being told they would find a chapel and missionaries there; in a moment their sorrow was turned into joy, and they blessed the bearer of such happy tydings, a thousand times; and hailing those in another ship they cried out "Keep good heart, dere be chapel here!"

Is there not a chord in every heart, which vibrates to the exclamation, 'Poor we! Poor we."

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to the 23d of Dec. are received by an arrival at Holmes' Hole. The U. S frigate Constellation, Captain Ridgley, sailed from Rio on the 22d Dec. for the Pacific Ocean.

There are said to be 699 religious societies in Massachusetts, of which 10 are Presbyterians, 153 Baptists, 67 Methodists, 89 Quakers, 22 Episcopalians, and 375 Congregationalists.

Capt. Carraway of the schr. Pilot, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last in 9 days from Havana, states that the birth day of Washington was celebrated there suitable to the occasion. The U. S. brig Enterprize fired a salute; the colours of the American shipping were displayed, and every testimonial of joy evinced that the natal day of the Father of American liberty was calculated to inspire.

Destructive Fire at Surinam.

Barbados, Jan. 29.

D. J. Presburg, Esq. L. D. of the Colony of Surinam, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 28th inst. despatched hither by his Excellency Governor Valaiant, with a communication, to his Honour President John Brathwaite Skeete, and several respectable Commercial Houses here, of an alarming fire, which took place in the town of Paramaribo, on Sunday 21st inst. at 1 o'clock, P M commencing near the residence of W. A. Caistain, Esq. on the green; and burnt with unabated fury until Tuesday morning 23d inst. laying in ashes the whole of the front part of the town, as far back as the residence of Adam Cameron, Esq. taking in its way the whole of the houses and spacious stores from one end of the water to the other, leaving the greater part of the population destitute of house, home, shelter of any kind, or provision, every species of which was consumed by the devouring element. It is said that 600 houses were burnt to the ground.

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water, and on the new milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion, in the usual time, great augmentation of the thickness and quality of the cream.

Singular.—A person in the neighbourhood of Crosswicks, Burlington county, having set a gill net for fish in Crosswicks-Creek, on going to examine it found a large Hawk seated on the water over the net.—Coming near the place he also found a pike caught in the net which had seized one foot of the Hawk with his mouth, holding him to the spot. Thus secured, both hawk and pike were taken by the fisherman. On examining the pike, which was entangled near the cork line, it was perceived that the hawk had struck it with one of his talons in the back, upon which it appeared that the pike had seized him by the other, and held him fast. The pike was of a small size; the hawk quite large, measuring three feet nine inches from tip to tip of each wing.

Trenton Fed.

It is stated by Robinson in his Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution, that in the action of San de los Llanos, the Royalists during the engagement fired Spanish Dollar from their artillery. The fact is accounted for by the deficiency of grape shot. Many of Mina's soldiers were highly pleased in collecting this species of grape.—*Poulson.*

FOR SALE

The House and Lot in Church street now in the occupation of Mrs. Larmer. It is deemed unnecessary particularly to describe the property, as it can be viewed at any time. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Benjamin Sewell.

March 15. 4w

NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's Farm on South River, in the latter part of November last.

A LARGE SANDY HOG,

marked with an under bit in both ears, and a crop and slit in the right The owner, by proving property, and paying charges, can have him, on application

Stephen Beard.

March 15 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H Bowie, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required, to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to George Mackubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

Eliza H Bowie, Admr'x.

March 15, 1821. 7w

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, February 13th 1821

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821

John Ireland, Adm'r.

March 15 6w

TO BUILDERS

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne-Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 18th day of April next.

The sum allowed by law for building the same, and for purchasing the lot, is twelve thousand dollars The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court. Also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers.

John T. Barber,
Richard Harwood,
of Thos

March 15. t18dA.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week, until the 18th of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Monday the 26th March inst at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises lately occupied by Thomas Owens (deceased) in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, by order of the orphans court sundry valuable young Negro Men, well acquainted with the management of Tobacco, and plantation work generally, also one Woman, and one Boy, slaves for life. The terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Benjamin Owens,
William Owens,
Nicholas Owens.
} Admr's.

March 8.

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Plantation Utensils will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Gambrill, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Horatio Gambrill, Admr.

March 15.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

ORDERED That the act entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes," be published twice a week, for three successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; for three successive weeks in all the weekly papers in the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week, for three successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

Entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and for other purposes.

Passed December 22, 1820.

Whereas, great doubts have arisen whether justices of the peace of the respective counties, within this state, are authorised to issue executions on judgments rendered by the justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen: for remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several counties of this state, or any justice of the peace of the same county, respectively be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, on the application of the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, his, her, or their attorney, or some person authorised by him, her or them, in writing, and none other, to issue executions, in the case or cases before mentioned, according to the provisions of the said act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, from the supersedeas filed in their office, in case application shall be made to the clerk, or if to a justice of the peace, then from their respective dockets, such dockets containing an entry of the supersedeas and persons superseding, or from a short copy from the clerk's office, containing the amount of the judgment superseded, the costs, and the names of the securities or persons superseding, and any other material part of said judgment.

2. And be it enacted, That for furnishing said copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for each and every copy so furnished, and for every execution, twenty-five cents.

3. And be it enacted, That all executors and administrators may supersede and stay execution, issued against the goods and chattels, rights and credits of their testators or intestates respectively, in the same manner as if the said executions had issued against them in their own right, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the form of the supersedeas to be used in such case, shall be as nearly similar to the form prescribed in the said act as the circumstances of the case will admit. *Provided always*, That such supersedeas shall render the executors or administrators so superseding, liable to be proceeded against on the said supersedeas, in the same manner as if the debt so superseded had been his, her, or their own personal debt.

5. And be it enacted, That in cases where by said act a supersedeas is required to be taken before two justices, one shall hereafter be sufficient therefor.

By the House of Delegates,
January 30th, 1821,

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 15th day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to,

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

In Senate, February 1st, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 22d day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to. By order,

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.

(Seal.) SAMUEL SPRIGG,

March 1.

POETRY.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

THE SEAMAN'S BIBLE.

Borne on the bosom of the wave
Where death and danger oft appear,
The Seaman trod the billowy grave,
Stranger to thought and fear.

Unknown the power that stayed his youth,
The god who holds the sea, unknown
Within, no ray of living truth,
With kindly impulse shone.

Fierce, the careering midnight storm
In anger, mingled wave with sky,
While the red lightning scath'd his form,
His curse was heard on high.

Deep thunders rent the shivering mast;
The barque rude toss'd by every sea;
No tear was given for the past,
Nor to futurity.

No prayer assail'd the holy throne,
Could the profane the scoffer pray;
No! wretched, troubling and alone,
His spirit fled away.

Mourn Seaman! for thy comrade mourn,
His soul was noble, generous, free,
Yet deep in guilt, it sought the bourne
Of dread eternity,

O! had he scann'd the living chart
By which the unerring course is laid,
Renewed, and sanctified in heart
The wanderer ne'er had strayed.

Mourn for the dead—yet with thy tears
Blend earnest thanks for grace divine,
Seaman! a happier dawn appears,
The Bible now is thine!

The "Man of Nazareth" calls to thee,
He bids thy toils, and sorrows cease;
The voice that calm'd proud Galilee,
Speaks to the weary, peace.

He will direct and cheer thy way,
'Mid perils, and through ages afar;
And when by sin beguil'd astray,
Will shine thy Morning Star.

Safe in the tempest as the calm,
Is he who seeks the mercy seat;
Seaman, rejoice, Death boasts a charm
Leading to Jesus' feet.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE INFANT AND THE ROSE.

I saw a blushing vernal rose
In all its new blown charms array'd,
And, in the arms of soft repose,
Beneath that flower an infant laid.
I gaz'd on each with wild delight,
For both were lovely to the sight.

I look'd again—and autumn's blast
Had stript that rose of all its charms;
And death with withering power had past,
And clasp'd the babe in icy arms.
Now where the leafless rosebush sighs
Low in its grave that infant lies.

How nature's cruel law, I cried,
Cuts short the hour of beauty's reign!
But nature's cheering voice replied,
They both shall live and bloom again;
The one in spring shall grace the grove,
And one shall smile in courts above.

MEMNON.

NOTICE.

Will be sold on Monday the 19th of March, at St. Leonard's, under the order of the Honourable the Orphans Court of Calvert county, a parcel of valuable young Negroes, on a credit of six months. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser give bond with approved security.

Joseph J. Hellen, Adm'r.
of John J. Hellen

March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, offer for sale at the late dwelling of Charles Pettibone, deceased, at the mouth of Magothy River, all the personal estate of said Pettibone, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale six months credit for all purchases over twenty dollars, on bond being entered into, bearing legal interest, and with security to be approved of by the executors, for all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid.

Robert Welch,
Horatio Ridout. } Admr's.

March 8. ts.

P. S. Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against it to present them to the executors.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.

Feb. 22 1w

Anne-Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that George Pelton, a coloured man of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures.) A BLACK MARE, about thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, a star on her forehead, and a white streak on her back, occasioned by the saddle, the left hind foot white, and shod all round, and has a short tail, trots, racks and canters, and has the appearance of a saddle creature. Given under the hand of me one of the Justices of the peace for the said county this 23d day of February, 1821.

Thomas Burgess.

The owner of the above mare, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

George Pelton.

TO RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN STAND THE

CENTRAL TAVERN,

Lately occupied by J. DALEY, and at present by the subscriber. The accommodations of this establishment are very convenient. There are on the premises a good Stable, Granery, Smoke House and every other necessary convenience.

For particulars inquire on the premises of

Priscilla Daley.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1821. tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Abel Tucker, (deceased) on the north side Severn Ferry, by order of the orphans court, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and five Children, Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles, also one Ferry Boat. Terms of sale are, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Mary Tucker, Adm'r.

March 8.

P. S. Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims to present them duly authenticated. M. T.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach-houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

I will also rent a valuable farm, distant about two miles from the city, containing nearly 80 acres of cleared land, under good inclosures: There are on the premises good accommodations for farming purposes. The land is well adapted to Tobacco, Clover, and small grain. Possession will be given at any time after the month of June. For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Annapolis Jan tf.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan. 18 law3m.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same; to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

Feb. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Adm'r. W. A.

Feb. 15

FOR SALE.

The valuable establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Shaw, Esq. consisting of a large and convenient Dwelling House, with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.—

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next with a good title.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

If the above property is not sold before the 9th of March next, it will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises at 12 o'clock.

C. BIRNIE.

Feb. 15

The editors of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above once a week until 20th March and forward their accounts to this office.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

Somerville Pinkney,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. His office is in Mr. Tuck's, new building next door to Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church-street.

Annapolis, March 8th, 1821.

By Public Vendue.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz:—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 18 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses, of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis, and George Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 98 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet and running back 77 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water. For further particulars, apply to

Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

Feb. 15. tf.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Harman, Ex'r.

Feb. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Geo. Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER

TO A FRIEND ON THE

"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."

Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,
Test. *William S. Green, Clk.*

Jan. 25

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1821. No. 12.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Office of the New Albany Chronicle, February 17, 1821.

TRIAL.

the claims to the services of Moses, a black man, and to hold him to involuntary servitude for life, together with a relation of the most remarkable events, that transpired on that occasion, in this place.

A black man named Moses, in month of November, 1820, having abandoned the service of Abra- Fields, near Louisville, Ky. e over the Onio to reside in this n. On the 1st of February, D. Moses was seized by order of ds, claiming him as a fugitive labour, in other words as his lor life; and according to the te of the United States, in such made and provided, brought before David S. Bassett, Esq. stice of the peace—a motion made in behalf of Moses by rs. Fitch and Elderkin, his el, for the postponement of rial to the 8th February on the d of procuring evidence to Moses' right to freedom.—motion was resisted by Messrs. y and Thomasson, counsel for laimant, alleging the cause be- the court was in the nature of parte trial. The justice how- on bail being given for appear- allowed the motion, and the stood adjourned accordingly. he 8th February the parties ap d with their respective coun- except that Mr. Ferguson sup- the place of Mr. Denny. Clai- to prove right to service gave evidence of the sale of Moses execution issued on a judg- rendered in Kentucky against the old master of Moses, more 12 years past. It also appear- evidence that Moses had re- ly and generally acknowleg n of a slave to claimant while employ. On these grounds contended that Moses still service to claimant. On the f Moses, it appeared in evi- that Case had owned him for years before 1808, when Case moved with Moses over the Ohio into the then territory diana, with the intention of g a new home and permanent ce there, and that he had re- d there ever since, and that t there under a belief, that n removal, Moses by law e entitled to his freedom; loses, after remaining with master, Case, in India a, 12 months, by his own con- nd by the advice and directi Case, (the latter having then r him to do.) was hired to e with a person residing at a call d Mann's Lick, in Ky. he was taken as the prop r ty e, as before mentioned, on ion issued on a judgment ren- against Case, after he went de in Indiana. On this evi- it was contended that Moses ntitled to freedom. ut the hour at which the court adjourned 8th February, for- e able bodied men accompa- e claimant's agent from Ken- over to this place, of whom ly were sworn as witnesses cause. The sheriff for this having been credibly inform eved that most of those who over the river, before they on the other side, had taken olution, in case of being un- ful in the issue of the trial, ue the negro and bear him off ce. This belief the sheriff rmed before the day of trial, s but too well confirmed on ay, that so large a number, than witnesses, he supposed not be drawn hither merely le curiosity—the threats by the discovery of concealed s with others, and the gene- ortment of the greater part thened, as he affirms, his first . On consultation with, vice from judge Woodruff, ve- the exposed security of the peace required the measure, cted Charles Paxson, colonel militia, to order out a suffici- rd to prevent public disturbance and to enforce the laws.—Twenty men, under arms, were accordingly ordered out by col. Paxson, directing them to parade near the court of justice, but in no case to interfere, nor use violence, without an evident appearance of disturbance. The trial lasted till about 7 o'clock in the evening, when the justice decided that there had not been proof to his satisfaction that service was due from Moses to the claimant, and accordingly ordered that Moses should be discharged out of custody. After this adjudication, as Moses began to go out of the justice's office, in approaching the door some of the claimant's adherents seized on him, and by violation forced him into the public street, apparently determined to carry into execution, in violation of law and public order, their previous resolution of rescuing the negro.—A number of citizens feeling this rude proceeding an insult on the dignity of their state government, resisted the outrage by attempting to reclaim Moses out of their hands, and to afford him the protection of the law. A scene of uproar and confusion now ensued, in which nearly 100 men, including the combatants of both parties, were engaged; with 200 spectators looking on, feeling all the terrible apprehensions of bloodshed and murder. In this alarming scene of angry looks and uplifted deadly weapons, judge Woodruff stood forth and with a loud voice commanded the peace; no sooner were his words uttered than he was knocked flat to the ground by a person from the other side of the river, whose name is well known. The colonel of the militia now ordered them to advance and charge with bayonets, but in no case to fire without special orders—but to resist violence and restore order. The negro man in the meantime was reclaimed and conducted out of the crowd. On giving the orders to charge colonel Paxson was insulted by one of the assailants, by most opprobrious language, and accompanying his abuse by words, with a violent kick against his thigh.—For this insult the aggressor was knocked down with a musket by a soldier and put under guard. The assailants still persevering in their violence, pressing on the militia and insulting them, several were knocked down with muskets, and others pricked with the bayonets, and some badly wounded. In this terrible conflict, between so many combatants, many with arms and most of them wrought up to that state of phrenzy which is usually followed by the most desperate acts, it is a matter of wonder that numbers should not have been desperately wounded or killed.

An instance of moderation this, on the part of men, with loaded arms in their hands, basely insulted by aggressors without having given any known provocation, and ordered out under the authority of law, to preserve the peace of society, rarely to be met with under circumstances so aggravating, and deserving of high commendation. Angry looks and threats were exchanged for a good while, but the most tumultuous part of the scene, when contusion and uproar prevailed, and every moment was full of peril, lasted but about 20 minutes. The assailants, compelled to desist from their purpose, finally retired peaceably. How many of them were concealed weapons is unknown, but during the contest, two pistols, one dirk and two sharp long knives were taken from them, and a few other pistols and dirks were discovered. Two inhabitants of this place were slightly wounded with dirks or knives.

The writer of this communication aimed to act the part of a dispassionate historian. He supposed himself a candid looker on, almost equally unknown to both parties, not warped as he conceived by local feelings. He had no enmities to revenge, no spleen nor partialities to gratify, nor any other ends to attain but that of the public good.—The transaction from its nature seemed to strike his mind, as embracing objects of a wide range in their operation and in their progress, should the business go on, to portend great peril and public mischief. As we live under one general government, we are all countrymen and fellow-citizens. We ought not, therefore, to suffer state feelings to pervert our reason, nor permit different conditions in society that have, in a manner, been imposed on us without our own agency, and the effectual alteration of which is beyond our control, to be a cause of schism and dissention, or a standing source of acrimony and recrimination.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Curious Botanical Library.—I must never cease to remember the ingenious and valuable present of the late king, Lewis Buonaparte, to the collection of the library at Dresden. It is the work of a German, and consists of 135 vols. formed of wood. The binding of each book is formed of a different tree; the back is ornamented with pieces of the bark, and such mosses, lichens, and other parasitical plants as characterize the species. Each volume opens, as it were, in the centre of the leaves, and contains the bud, leaves, flower, fruit, farina, & every other part in any degree illustrative of the nature of the tree. It affords a complete and scientific exemplification of 135 trees, beginning with the oaks, & ending with the juniper, and, in fact, may be considered as a brief and perfect epitome of the German groves and forests. In the case of plants, such as the rose and juniper, the igneous parts of which are not sufficiently large for the purpose required, the binding is formed of some ordinary wood, sprinkled over with fine moss, and then elegantly barred with the rose or juniper wood, giving the volume the appearance of a very valuable old manuscript with iron clasps.—On the whole it is one of the most ingenious and complete productions I have ever seen.

MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON

Whose travels and sufferings have justly made him an object of uncommon interest, is now in this city. We have become acquainted with this extraordinary traveller; and have no hesitation in giving credence to his statements. We take pleasure in saying, that the modesty and correctness of his deportment, and the intelligence of his mind give additional weight and value to his account of countries, never explored by any European or Anglo-American, so far as he has explored them. We copy from the *Morning Chronicle* the following notice of this gentleman. *Balt. Pat.*

William Anderson is now in this city. We have no question, that when the volume of his travels appears, it will receive an abundant patronage. He has travelled through regions but imperfectly known, and to which the attention of the world is directed. He states one fact which is worthy of special notice: he declares that the coffin of Mahomet is suspended in the air between two loadstones. Anderson states, in corroboration of this fact, that he passed his sword above the coffin of the prophet, and that he felt his sword attracted by the loadstone above; he then passed his sword under the coffin, and he felt the same attraction of his sword to the loadstone below, and at both times the coffin itself shook and trembled while in mid air. He states other facts equally astonishing, and we understand, converses with fluency in the Arabic and Hindostan languages.

He has returned to the home of his nativity after a lapse of 19 years, during which time he was taken prisoner by the Arabs, in whose custody he remained for two years. He there experienced severe hardships, privations and sufferings, from his cruel masters, and still bears on his body the marks of their vengeance. He was afterwards sold, and after various vicissitudes, was appointed to a reputable command in the cavalry of Hindostan against their British invaders. His life abounds in perilous incidents; in "moving accidents by flood and field;" which connected with the customs, laws and rites of that people, will form an interesting volume. Mr. Anderson has visited the interior of that famous temple dedicated to the idol Juggernaut.

Congress was in session 107 days, and the pay of a member for that time amounts to 856 dolls. Our calculation has not been made with much labour, but we think it will be found that the whole number of their business hours has not exceeded 240, for each of which a member receives $3 50—"a simple coming in" for a man who probably never earned so much money in any other employment in his whole life. *Galaxy.*

From the Missouri.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. army, to his friend in Portland, dated St. Peter's (M. T.) Sept. 27, 1820.

We are building a permanent garrison, but shall not be able to complete it this season. The Indians appear well disposed towards us at present, but I should not be surprised to find half the regiment scalped to-morrow morning, as we are living at their mercy. If we succeed in quieting them until December, we shall then be better prepared. We never go to bed without preparing for an attack; they are so treacherous we know not when we are safe.

We have just learned that three hundred Indians will arrive at this place to night or in the morning to rescue two of their party, who Col. Snelling took and confined as hostages, for a murder committed in July last, but I assure you they will have hard fighting first, as Snelling is one of the old Tipecanoe boys, who are not easily frightened. I hope therefore, we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves in case they make an assault.

SKAITING.—The London Courier of the 1st of January, gives a very lively account of the performance of amateurs in this diversion upon the Canal in St. James' Park. The following excited the most interest:

"Three Dutch, or Flemish women, appeared on skates during the middle of the day, and excited intense curiosity from the singularity of their dress and general appearance, and the novelty of such a sight in the British metropolis. Their performances proved them to be adepts in the graceful art, and the pas de trois, executed yesterday on this slippery stage by these foreign females, might be adduced as incontrovertible proof, that in this art, as well as in the exquisitely graceful movements of Dishayes or Angiolini in another, we shall ever be far behind foreigners in managing with facility and elegance the motion of our legs and arms. They with difficulty extricated themselves from the crowd which had surrounded them during the preparation for the sport. They soon, however, far outstripped even the speed of impertinent curiosity, gliding along the glassy surface with astonishing swiftness, confidence, and ease.—They were every where greeted with exclamations of surprise and satisfaction, by countless spectators on the banks, the bridge, and the canal. They did not continue on the ice longer than an hour.

The Arctic Circle.—The expedition for further discoveries within the Arctic Circle towards the Polar Sea, is to be under the direction of Capt. Parry, who is appointed to command the FURY, of 18 guns, now fitting up at Depford. Lieutenants Read and Nias, who served in the late voyage to those inhospitable regions, are also appointed to the same ship. The second in command is Lieut Lyon, promoted to the rank of commander, and to the HECLA. Capt. Lyon is the gentleman who, at Malta, volunteered his service to accompany the late Mr. Ritchie, in his attempt to reach the Niger and Timbuctoo by the way of Tripoli, and after his death penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Africa, in the disguise of a true mussulman, and has greatly added to the geographical knowledge of that country.—Lieut. Hoppner, the son of the artist of that name, is also appointed to the HECLA, and is, with Capt. Lyon, perfectly adequate to take accurate views of such places as the expedition may visit. Nearly all the seamen who served in the late enterprize have again volunteered their services for this one.

Bell's Messenger.

From the Balt. Patriot.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Munroe,

By giving the following extracts from Middleton's Agricultural Survey of the county of Middlesex, (Eng.) a place in your valuable paper, you will render a service to agriculture, and among the rest to

A Baltimore County Farmer.

Tares, Vetches, or Lentils.

Many of the farmers in this county grow a few acres of tares, and the culture of them is extending every year, from the circumstance of their importance becoming better understood. It is a considerable degree of gratification to me, to have been the first who sowed them on a large scale, and publicly recommended them to the notice of farmers, as highly deserving to be introduced in a regular rotation of crops. After a dozen years more experience of their utility, it is impossible for me to say so much in their favour as they deserve. They may be made the principal means of enabling the arrable farmer to support as much live stock as the grazier. For during the time they occupy the ground, they produce more green food of the best quality, per acre, than Romney marsh, or Pevensey level; and the ground may be cleared of them in the month of June, in such good time as to admit a crop of clean turnips, or potatoes, in the same year: or of being prepared and sown with wheat; and even after the turnips or potatoes are off, the ground may be prepared, and sown with either wheat or other corn. Tares support cattle; will make both sheep and bullocks of every size and breed fat; they suit every situation, and will flourish on all the variety of soils in this country. They do not depend on any particular market; and above all, they manure the land fit for the immediate reception of turnips; whereby a succession of green crops can be kept up, that would fatten a very increased quantity of live stock, and be the means of raising, in situations the most distant from towns, an abundance of those great sources of fertility, dung and urine. A judicious combination of tares with turnips, clover and sainfoin, may be the means of rendering our poor sheep walks, downs and wastes, of from ten to thirty times their present value to the community.

Sort.—There are three sorts; the winter tare, the spring tare, and the white tare. The first is the most sown, and is sufficiently hardy to stand all the changes of weather, even the severest degrees of frost ever experienced in England, or I believe in Great Britain.

Seed.—(Quantity sown)—In the middle of the season two bushels & a half, on soils moderately rich; but early sowing and rich soils require less seed than poor soils and late sowing.

Many persons sow a little rye among winter tares; and some intelligent men sow a small quantity of barley among spring tares.

Time of sowing.—From the middle of Aug. till the middle of October. If the land be poor, or the situation exposed, by all means sow early, even in August; and in all cases, it is advisable to sow at different periods—early, medium, and late in order to have a succession of them for feed the ensuing spring. Spring tares, and the white sort, may be sown at any time during the months of March and April.

Tares are of such infinite importance, that not one tenth of his (Mr. Davis, of Beddingham, Sussex) stock could not be maintained without them: horses, cows, sheep, hogs, all feed upon them. Hogs are soiled upon them without any other food. This plant maintains more stock than any other plant whatsoever. Upon one acre of tares, Mr. Davis can maintain four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. Upon eight acres he has kept twelve horses and five cows for three months (June, July and August) and no other food given.

Buffalo, Feb. 27.

Accident.—A daughter of Mr. Jesse Taylor, aged 4 years, lost its life on the 19th inst. by getting a bean in its throat.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 22.

[*Translated from the German.*]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 10.

Conducted by the noble Baron, and in view of both the armies, Sintram advanced, with glowing cheeks and looks modestly bent to the ground, towards Lady Gabriela, who stood before the tent in all the majesty of her beauty. Both the warriors lowered themselves upon one knee before her, and Folko said in a solemn manner: "Lady, this young hero of noble lineage has to-day merited the reward of victory. I beg you to award it to him with your own pure hand."

Gabriela now unwound her own sash of blue velvet richly embroidered with gold, and fastened to it a glittering sword, which one of her pages bore upon a cushion of silver tissue. Then she held out the precious gift to Sintram, who bowed with heartfelt humility to receive it; but all at once Gabriela drew back her hand, turned to Folko and asked: "Noble lord were it not better that he whom I am to grace with sword and sash, should first be dubbed a knight."

Immediately Folko rose, inclined his head in consent before the lady, and with solemn dignity he executed the glorious ceremony over the youth. Then Gabriela arranged the scarf over Sintram's shoulders and put the drawn sword in his hand. "Carry this," said she, "my young hero, for God and pure ladies' honour. I saw you combat, I have seen you conquer, and my prayers were with you. May it be your happy lot yet often to combat and conquer as you have done to day, that the brightness of your glory may send its fulgour even to my own distant home," and now obedient to Folko's entreating look she offered her tender lip to the young knight.

Sintram rose, his breast glowed with pure and sacred feelings. Tears flowed adown his face, the expression of which been changed to great mildness, whilst the triumphant sound of warlike instruments saluted the ears of the highly honoured youth.

Old Rolf stood smiling like the seraph of peace at Sintram's side, and his heart overflowing with gratitude burst forth into a pious song, whilst he contemplated the happy change that was visible in his pupil.

Biorn and Eirick had in the meantime conversed with each other in a lively but not unfriendly manner. Now *Fire-eye* conducted the Yarl to the tent and presented him to Folko and Gabriela, observing: "We were enemies but have become friends, and I request you my dear guests and kinsfolk that ye receive him with friendly complaisance as one who henceforth belongs to us."

"You may safely receive me as such," added Eirick with a smile, "I have tried to get my revenge and have been defeated both by land & water, and that, you know, is very apt to appease one; but thanks to God, neither in the Grecian seas, when contending with Arinbiorn nor upon Nefiung's heath have I fled ignobly." This was confirmed by Folko with a hearty pressure of the hand, and their reconciliation was made in the most sincere and solemn manner.

Sintram gave now the necessary orders for the burial of the fallen, and ordered Rolf in an especial manner to take great care that the very valiant knight whom he had slain with his battle-axe, have the most verdant hill for his death bed, the most towering oak to shade it. He ordered him moreover first to raise his vizor, that he might be certain of his death nor unwittingly bury one, who, though perhaps mortally wounded, had not yet expired; and that he might be able to describe the countenance of him to whom Sintram owed the most precious of rewards.

Folko overheard the conversation and turning to Eirick Yarl observed: "Our young hero would be glad to get acquainted with the name and history of a warrior whom he slew in the fight. Who, dear sir, was he that led your foot-soldiers, in such a masterly manner, and fell bravely fighting beneath Sintram's gigantic arm."

"You ask of me more than I myself properly know," replied the Yarl. "It is but three days since the stranger landed on my coast. I sat in the evening with my war companions and men round the hearth, forging arms and merrily singing, when at all once a loud ringing sound was heard that overpowered our united voices and the beating of our hammers. Not long and the same sound was heard again, and we now concluded it to be the blast of some horn, probably proceeding from one who wished for entrance into our castle.

I went myself to the gate, & crossing the court I observed that all my hounds frightened by the tremendous blast, ran howling to their kennel. I called them up, but not even the boldest of them would follow me. Surprised at this, I stuck my torch into the ground, took hold of the hilt of my sword, and then threw open the gate without farther to do, for I knew well that none could easily enter against my will.

"A loud laughter from without now approached my ears and I was saluted with the words 'Ho, Ho! What powerful preparations here to admit one single little man to you house."

"I really felt an emotion of shame when standing before the little stranger, but immediately invited him in, and offered him my hand. He seemed unwilling to give me his, but spoke friendly and showed me the golden horn he had blown; the fellow to which was screwed to his helm,

"In the hall he behaved most singularly. At times he was merry and gentle, then all at once full of anger and mischievous tricks, without our being able to tell from what cause. I felt a great desire to know whence he came, but you know, that I could not put such question to my guest. But he told us that his clime was a great deal warmer than Norway's, and that our cold affected him greatly. He also gave us an account of the imperial city of Constantinopolis, and related many horrible histories, how brother and brother, uncle and nephew, even father and son, contended there with each other for the throne, how they mutually attacked, mutilated and murdered each other. He also told us his name, but none of us could retain it.

"He showed himself soon to be an excellent armourer. He knew well how to shape the glowing iron, and to form it into the most deadly weapons. The latter I did no permit him to continue, as I intended to meet you with equal arms and only such as we had always been accustomed to in our North-lands. He laughed and observed that he could conquer without them, by artful manœuvering and wily turns, and that if I would entrust him with the command of my foot, he would promise me a certain victory. I tho't that he who could forge arms so well, certainly knew how to wield them, but wished notwithstanding to see some proofs; and then, Sirs, he rose & displayed himself in the mock fight as I had never seen mortal before; and though your Sintram be known over our country as a great and powerful hero, yet can I not conceive how he could conquer my Grecian lady.

He would have continued but was interrupted by the hurried approach of Rolf and some servants, who appeared so pale and disturbed, that every eye was immediately bent upon them, anxious to hear the news they had to tell; but Rolf stood trembling and silent.

"Take courage my good old friend!" said Sintram. "Whatever thou mayst have to say, from thy faithful lips nought proceeds but truth and peace."

"Sir Knight," said the pious menial, "you must pardon my weakness, but the foreign warrior whom you have slain, it was impossible for us to bury. Oh that we had not raised his wide protecting visor, for from underneath it grinned forth so horrible a countenance, and that so diabolically contorted by the pang of death, that its sight almost palsied all our senses; and we could not bring ourselves to touch him."

All the hearers shuddered at the strange account of Rolf and stood still for a while, when Sintram collecting himself observed: "Whence, dear old man, these wild and incoherent words, the like I never heard from thy lips before. Say, Sir Eirick, did your Grecian friend appear so very horrible while alive?"

"Not that I recollect," answered the Yarl, and looked round the circle of his men as if enquiring, they confirmed his word; but it appeared that neither knight, or 'squire, or serf, knew exactly how to describe his face.

"Then let us go to see his face ourselves, and at the sametime commit him to the ground," said Sintram, and invited the knights to accompany him. They all followed except Folko, who was retained by the hesitating entreaty of his fair lady.

He lost nothing by this, for after the knights had searched ten or twenty times all over the heath, they returned without having found the corpse of the strange warrior.

(To be continued)

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session 1820.

An Act for the better regulation of Chancery Proceedings in certain cases

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That wherever a subpœna hath issued or shall hereafter issue from the chancery court, or from any county court exercising chancery jurisdiction, on a bill filed or to be filed in any of the said courts respectively, and such subpœna hath been or shall hereafter be duly returned summoned, as to all or any of the defendants therein named, and the defendant or defendants, or any of them so returned summoned, shall fail to appear in person or by solicitor, according to the exigency of the said writ, or having so appeared shall fail to put in a good and sufficient answer on oath to the said bill, within the time or times which are or may be prescribed by the rules of the court from which the said writ issued for answering to such bill, the said court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, on the application of the complainant or complainants, or any of them, in person or by solicitor, to enter an interlocutory decree in such cause, and to issue a commission or commissions, as the case may be, *ex parte*, to one or more persons, for the taking of testimony to support the allegations of the said bill, which commissions shall be issued, proceeded in and returned in the same manner, and the testimony taken and returned under them shall have the same effect, as if issued and returned in the usual way, on answer, general replication and issue, and the court shall proceed to a final decree in the cause, in the same manner as if the defendant or defendants had appeared and put in their answer.

2. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any such bill as is mentioned in the preceding section, shall charge any matter or thing as being within the private knowledge of the defendant or defendants, or any of them, and shall pray a discovery on oath as to such matter or thing, and an interlocutory decree as provided for in the said section shall have been entered, and the complainant or complainants, or any of them, shall satisfy the court, by affidavit to be taken in open court and filed in the cause, that such matter or thing does rest in the private knowledge of the defendant or defendants, or some of them, and that there is reasonable ground for believing *prima facie* that such matter or thing does exist, the said court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, to order the bill as to such matter or thing, the same being sufficiently alleged and charged, to be taken *pro confesso*, and to proceed to make a final decree in the case, in the same manner as if such matter or thing had been proved on a commission, or admitted by answer.

3. *Provided always, And be it enacted*, That any defendant against whom an interlocutory decree shall be entered under the provisions of this act, and also any defendant against whom an order to take a bill as to any matter or thing *pro confesso*, may appear at any time before final decree, and file his, her or their answer, on oath, to the bill which shall be filed forthwith, or within such reasonable time as the court, in its discretion, and on special cause shewn by affidavit, shall order and appoint; and on such answer or answers being filed, such proceedings shall be had as would or might have been had in case such answer or answers had been filed before the passage of such interlocutory decree, but the court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, to impose such terms on the defendant or defendants, as the condition of permitting such answer or answers to be filed, as such court may in its discretion, under all the circumstances of the case, judge reasonable and proper for avoiding delay or expense, and for the attainment of justice; and the filing of such answer or answers shall in no case affect the validity of any commission previously issued to take testimony, or of the proceedings, or any of them, under such commission, or of any testimony previously taken and returned under any such commission.

4. *And be it enacted*, That whenever, after the filing of any bill in the chancery court, or in any county court exercising chancery powers, either or any of the parties shall die or shall have died, it shall not be necessary to file a bill of revivor for or against the legal representative or representatives of such party or parties, in order to make them parties to such bill; but such representative or representatives may come in by solicitor or in person and suggest the death of his, her or their testator, intestate, devisor or ancestor, as the case may be, and pray to be made party or parties instead of the deceased, whereupon the court, on being satisfied that such testator, intestate, devisor or ancestor, is dead, and that such applicant or applicants are his or her legal representative or representatives, by descent, devise, or otherwise, shall be and hereby is authorised and required to admit such applicant or applicants as party or parties to the suit, in place of the deceased, and to proceed in the cause in all respects as if such new party or parties had been made, on bill of revivor and answer, such reasonable notice of such admission as the court shall direct being first given to the opposite party or parties, if residing or found within the state, by serving it personally, or leaving it at his, her, or their usual place of abode, and if residing elsewhere, by publication as in the case of absent defendants.

5. *And be it enacted*, That whenever, after the filing of any bill in the chancery court, or any county court exercising chancery powers, any of the parties shall die or shall have died, and the legal representative or representatives of such party shall fail or neglect to appear, and cause him, her or themselves, to be made party or parties instead of such deceased party, within the four first days of the term next after such death, the opposite party or parties, or any of them, may file a suggestion of such death, setting forth when it took place, and whether the said deceased party left a will or died intestate, and who are his or her executors, administrators, devisees or heirs, as the case may be, whereupon it shall be the duty of the court, and it is hereby authorised, to issue a summons to the executors, administrators, heirs and devisees, of the said deceased party, or either or any of them, as the case may be, commanding him, her or them, to appear at such time as the court in its discretion shall direct, and be made parties to the said suit, instead of the said deceased party; which summons, in case the party or parties to whom it is directed shall reside within this state, shall be served personally on him, her or them, or left at his, her, or their usual place of abode, so long before the time therein fixed for appearance, as the court in its discretion shall direct; and in case they or any of them shall reside out of this state, shall be published, as to such absentee or absentees, in the manner prescribed by law for publication against absent defendants in suits in the chancery court.

6. *And be it enacted*, That on the return of such summons, and due proof of its service or publication, the parties named therein, and summoned to appear and become parties to the suit, failing to do so, according to the exigency of the said summons, within the first four days of the term at which he, she or they, shall have been required by the said summons to appear, the court shall have power, and is hereby required, to cause the said party or parties to be entered as party or parties to the said suit, in the place of the said deceased party, and to proceed in the said suit in all respects as if the said party or parties had appeared and entered as aforesaid, or had originally been party or parties to the said suit.

7. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where any new party or parties shall have been made to a suit, according to the provisions of this act, at the instance and on the application of the opposite party, such new party or parties may, on appearance, and by suggestion, on oath, deny all or any of the matters alleged and set forth in such application; which matters so denied shall then be proved in the progress of the cause, in the same manner as allegations in a bill which are denied or not admitted; and where any person or persons shall, [illegible] their own application, [illegible] as party, or parties [illegible] the place of a party [illegible] leged to be dead, the p[illegible] may in like manner, by [illegible] on oath, deny all or any of the matters alleged in the said last [illegible] oned applications, whereupon matters so denied shall, in the progress of the cause, be proved in the same manner as allegations in a bill which are denied or not admitted; and in both the said cases the court shall make such final decree as right shall appertain.

8. *And be it enacted*, That [illegible] ciding on exceptions to answers in the chancery court, or in the courts as courts of equity, the courts respectively may award costs of the exceptions, and order thereon, to the party prevailing including a fee to the solicitor or attorney equal in amount to the solicitor's or attorney's fee in the case.

An Act to punish certain Breaches of Trust

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any president or director of any bank chartered by the laws of this state shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete or make way with, any money, goods, bill, bond, note, check, evidence of debt, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to such bank, every such offender, his aider, procurer, aider or abettor, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment and labour in the penitentiary, for not less than [illegible] years nor more than fifteen years.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if any cashier, servant, agent or clerk, or any person employed for the purpose or in the capacity of cashier, servant, agent or clerk, to any person or persons whomsoever, or any body corporate or politic, by virtue of such employment, shall receive or take into his possession any money, goods, bill, note, check, evidence of debt, or other valuable security or effects, for or in the name or on account of his employer or employers, and shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make away with the same, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of having feloniously stolen the same from his employer or employers, for whose use, or on whose name or names, or on whose account, the same was or were delivered to or taken into the possession of such cashier, servant, clerk or other person employed, and every such offender, his adviser, aider, procurer or abettor, shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment and labour in the penitentiary, for not less than [illegible] more than fifteen years, in the discretion of the court.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled, An act for the punishment of offences committed against banks by the officers thereof, passed at December session eighteen hundred and nineteen, chapter one hundred and forty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act incorporating into one the [illegible] Acts relating to Constables Fees

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That [illegible] stable, by reason or colour of [illegible] office, shall have, receive, or [illegible] of any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any greater fees [illegible] shall arise or become due by virtue of his office than are hereafter [illegible] and allowed by this act. For [illegible] state warrant, and return, 33⅓ cts. For serving warrant, and return, 33⅓ cts. For serving summons and return, 16 cts. For *scieri facias*, and return, 33⅓ cts. For inflicting [illegible] agreeably to the judgment of a justice of the peace, 50 cts. For delivering person committed over to the jailor, 50 cts. For dispersing tumultuous meetings of negroes, per year, such sum as the levy court may think proper, not exceeding $8 00. For taking up runaways, each runaway, $6 00. For levying *fieri facias*, and return, 12½ cts. For serving attachment on body, and return, 12½ cts. For summoning jury of inquest, for each person summoned 12½ cts. For serving attachment for contempt, 25 cts. For levying distress for rent, to be paid by the party distraining, unless in cases where the property distrained has been removed from the premises, $1 25. For summoning and swearing appraisers on distress for rent, 33⅓ cts.

5. *And be it enacted*, That for the service of any execution or writ to issue, the constable, for receiving the amount due thereon, shall be entitled to receive for the same at the rate of seven and a half per cent commission on the first twenty-six dollars and sixty-six and two thirds cents, and three per cent commissions on the residue.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if any constable shall take or receive, either directly or indirectly, any greater fee or reward than what is allowed by this act for such services, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence, one half to go to the school funds of the several counties of this state, and the other half to the informer thereof, to be recovered in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed, or the city court of Baltimore, if in the city of Baltimore, by bill of indictment.

A Further Additional Supplementary Act to the act, entitled, An act for Quieting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all deeds heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, for conveying or passing any estate of inheritance or freehold, or declaring or limiting any use or uses trust or trusts, or for conveying any estate for above seven years, and which have been or shall hereafter be acknowledged before the chief judge, or an associate judge of any judicial district within this state, shall notwithstanding the same have been or shall hereafter be acknowledged neither in the judicial district where the lands lie, nor where the grantors, bargainors, or donors reside, have the same effect and validity as if such deeds had been acknowledged before the chief judge, or an associate judge of the judicial district where the lands lie, or the grantors, bargainors, or donors reside: *Provided*, that in every other respect the said deeds have been and shall hereafter be executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the laws heretofore made on this subject.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, one of the Mission Family, at Brainard, in the Chetokee nation, to his friend in the city of New London, dated Jan. 18, 1821.

"Our school continues to prosper—we have between 80 and 90 fine children—they are improving as fast as could be expected—there is an increasing desire among the natives to have their children educated—the nation is rapidly increasing in civilization—at their last council they divided their country into eight districts, appointed circuit judges, sheriff, constables and justices, and laid a tax on the people to build a court house in each district. They begin to pay very considerable attention to cultivating their land—there are many good persons among them.

It no longer remains a doubt whether the Indians of America can be civilized—the Cherokees have gone so far on the pleasant path of civilization to return to the rough and unbeaten track of savage life."

Anecdotes respecting the late voyage of discovery.

It has been mentioned in many of the public journals, that a newspaper was printed on board the discovery ships in the late Northern expedition. This is partly erroneous: no printing materials were on board. The fact was, each officer contributed some article (generally either an ingenious pleasantry, or else upon the subject of the expedition) unknown at the time to the rest of the crew. The whole being collected, were fairly copied out by a clerk, and thus was produced a newspaper in writings once a fortnight, to the great amusement of the crews.

A natural phœnomenon occurred on board, which may be of peculiar interest to the admirers of Newton's principles of colours, of the truth of which it appears to be a remarkable confirmation. Near the stove was grown a considerable quantity of mustard and cress, which was highly useful on account of its anti-scorbutic qualities. In consequence of the deprivation of light during the winter, this vegetable as it grew was perfectly white, but when the summer returned, and the light was admitted to it through an aperture, it immediately bent in the direction of the light, and the stalks became green, which colour gradually spread itself down the stalks.

The crew used every means, as may be supposed to escape the cold. The cabins were kept at a moderate and comfortable warmth, which was always regulated by a thermometer. They were also air tight, but whenever the exterior air gained admission, the intensity of the cold was so violently opposed to even the moderate warmth of that within, that it produced an effect which had the appearance of a fall of small snow which covered the floor.

The sailors generally wore masks, warmly lined when upon deck.—Upon their return below, they were examined by their messmates, for fear there should be any white spots upon their faces. These white spots were the effects of the intense cold in congealing the blood, and if not attended to, were the forerunners of mortification—they were therefore, immediately rubbed with snow until the free circulation returned. Although their situation in regard to climate, was of itself thus difficult to be sustained, other disheartening troubles were added—for a long period, previous to their return, they laboured under a scarcity of provisions. Four pounds only of meat weekly were allowed to each man, and a very small glass of rum each day. The former was weighed, and the latter measured with the most scrupulous exactness—The conduct of the men, under these circumstances, was highly deserving of praise.

The officers suffered from the cold, particularly when changing their clothes for the performance of the play, being obliged to go into another cabin, the warm one being fitted up as the theatre. This play was performed once a fortnight, and the time of its repetition was looked forward to by the men with the utmost delight and impatience. The subject of the drama related to the expedition, and exhibited the numerous dangers they were to encounter in the voyage. Among others, was displayed a desperate battle with the ferocious white bears, which of course ended in the destruction of those animals. Then succeeded an encounter with an enormous sea horse, which, after giving ample scope to the palpitations of hope and fear, terminated in a similar manner. The successful passage of the ships into the Pacific Ocean, was represented, and after that the acquirement of the 20 thousand pounds in London. There was also a sort of after act, which turned upon the different ways of getting rid of the money in that great city.

By the above, and other judicious means, Lt. Parry and his officers succeeded in their highly meritorious endeavours to keep the men in excellent spirits during their very long confinement.

London Courier.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, March 12.

The Ship Martha, Capt. Lunt, arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Plymouth, (England.)—

London, Jan. 21.

A Lisbon packet arrived yesterday with letters of the 31st ult.—It brings the Manifesto of the Portuguese nation to the sovereigns and people of Europe, enumerating to them the sufferings of Portugal for many years, describing the corrupt and debased administration by which that country had been governed, the malversation that prevailed in all the departments of state, and ascribing the late changes to the pressure of all their grievances. It breathes the manly sentiments of a nation sensible of its own wrongs, and determined to redress them—and at the same time points out what may be expected if other powers interfere with their concerns, with a view again to plunge them into that same state of degradation from which they have just emerged. This paper is calculated to make a deep impression on the nations of Europe, particularly at the present moment, and no where more so than in this country.

A political understanding between England and France, is spoken of in some of the Continental circles, which it is thought may produce effects of great importance upon questions at this moment agitating the public mind of Europe. A union of these two leading kingdoms, for the attainment of any specific end, cannot fail to have considerable influence upon the measures of every contemporary Power.

London, Jan. 23.

His Majesty's determination of opening the Parliament in person being generally known, the crowd assembled in Waterloo place and the immediate vicinity of the palace was immense. At half past one his Majesty left his palace of Carlton house, and escorted by a large body of Horse Guards proceeded in state to the House of Lords. The acclamations of loyalty were very loud, though, as the Courier confesses there was some manifestation of dislike evinced. "The Queen! the Queen!" was continually repeated with enthusiasm—and some were even audacious enough to hiss!—Her majesty, it is said, was distinguished among those who applied for tickets of admission for her household into the House of Lords. The House was crowded to excess, and as it should seem the gentlemen of the House of Commons were very unceremoniously squeezed by the crowd of strangers admitted.

His Majesty then delivered the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards the country.

It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquility in that quarter—but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament you made provision for the honour and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

I have directed that the Estimates for the current year shall be laid before you, and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our Military Establishments.

You will observe from the Accounts of the Public Revenue, that notwithstanding the Receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the Commercial Credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our Foreign Trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression; the total Revenue has, nevertheless exceeded that of the preceding year.

A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of Parliament have greatly abated.

It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

I will know that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person & Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all parts of my kingdoms; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

In the discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensible necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness & renown, as a nation"

New Arrangement of Days.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month—But afterward she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown and return to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, there Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

☞All baggage of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Vickars.

March 22 tf

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

21st March, 1821

The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the second day of April next to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

John Pinkney, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Daley late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

PRISCILLA DALEY, Admrx

March 22, 1821. 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at public sale on Saturday the 31st March (instant) at 11 o'clock in the morning, on the premises,

The Lot of Ground and Appertenances,

situate near the head of Fleet-street. The lot has an extensive front upon said street and is bounded in rear by that owned by the heirs of the late Mr John Sands. It is capable of being separated into two parcels, and will be sold as one lot, or divided and sold as two lots, as may best suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit will be given on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale. On compliance with these terms the subscriber will give a deed

JOHN HAMMOND.

March 22. 2w.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaister, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.

March 22.

FOUND,

A short time since, by an apprentice of the subscriber's a single case

GOLD WATCH,

with a fashionable face. The owner can have it again on paying the cost of this advertisement and applying to

John Tydings.

March 22 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Gambrill, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Horatio Gambrill, Admr.

March 15. 2

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

February 13th, 1821.

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills

for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Ireland, Adm'r.

March 15 6w.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 15th day of April next.

The sum allowed by law for building the same, and for purchasing the lot, is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court. Also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers.

John T. Barber,

Richard Harwood,

of Thos.

March 15. t18dA.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week, until the 18th of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

A NEW

CORNER CUPBOARD.

For terms, apply at this office.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Monday the 26th March inst at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises lately occupied by Thomas Owens (deceased) in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, by order of the orphans court sundry valuable young Negro Men, well acquainted with the management of Tobacco, and plantation work generally, also one Woman, and one Boy, slaves for life. The terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Benjamin Owens,

William Owens, } Admr's.

Nicholas Owens.

March 8.

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Plantation Utensils will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's Farm on South River, in the latter part of November last,

A LARGE SANDY HOG

marked with an under bit in both ears, and a crop and slit in the right. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges, can have him on application to

Stephen Beard.

March 15 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibited them, legally authenticated, to George Mackubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

Eliza H. Bowie, Admr'x.

March 15, 1821. 7w.

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The session of Parliament was to have commenced the day on which the Triton sailed from Liverpool, (Jan. 21) It was to be opened by the King in person, says a London paper of the 21st, and not by commission, as some of the Radical papers had predicted. A Liverpool editor remarks that this is expected to be one of the most animated Sessions in British History. Of this we may be certain, that many grave and important subjects will engage the attention of Parliament, both regarding our foreign relations and our domestic policy. The conduct to be pursued by this country towards Spain, Portugal and Naples, will no doubt be brought under the consideration of Parliament, and the part which Ministers may be disposed to take between the Government of Naples and the Allied Powers will probably be explained at an early period. At home, subjects of immense importance will force themselves upon the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and the case of the Queen will form one of the first of these subjects. Ministers, we think, will scarcely venture to enter upon any new measure of prosecution towards her Majesty, but they are not, we fear, prepared to do her ample justice, by restoring her name to the Liturgy, and by giving her with all her rights and privileges as Queen Consort. The numerous petitions from the commercial, the agricultural and the manufacturing interests, presented to Parliament during the last Session, and many of which will be resumed during this Session, will doubtless fix the attention of both Houses of the Legislature, but whether any relief can be afforded to the petitioners, except that which time and patience can supply, it is difficult to pronounce. The progressive steps towards the resumption of cash payments by the Bank will, we should imagine, come also under the revision of Parliament. From the tone of the loyal addresses sent from various parts of the country, it is imagined that some new measure of restriction upon the press is contemplated by Ministers and their adherents, but whether the "licentiousness" so much dwelt upon is to be corrected by a more rigid performance of the duties of the Attorney General, or by the bestowment of some fresh powers upon that officer, is a secret which time must be left to disclose.

The Liverpool papers are attacking Mr. Canning, for the course he has pursued during the whole of the Queen's trial—and especially for retiring from the ministry and country at this time A nervous writer in Billings' Advertiser of the 23d, concludes an essay addressed to him as follows:—"Let these proceedings terminate as they may, the result will be to you productive of no satisfaction. If against her Majesty, it will be a source of endless regret, feeling as you do, that you did not in Parliament endeavour at least to avert the decision—if in her favour, you will equally regret that justice should have triumphed without your intervention."

There seems to be a spirit now brooding among the lower order in Spain, that may produce fatal consequences hereafter, they wear publicly in their hats a green riband, with the inscription, "The Constitution or Death."

Her Majesty has closed her negociation with H. R. H. Prince Leopold, for the purchase of his right in Marlborough House, of which she is shortly to take possession.

London, Jan. 19.

A paper of yesterday states, that after a long discussion in the Cabinet Council, the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh set off together to Brighton, to lay the results before his Majesty.—The matter probably alludes to the course which they desire to pursue on the meeting of the two Houses, and upon which they are to take the King's pleasure. The rumour in the political circles is, that the Speeches to be extremely moderate; that a proposition is to be submitted to the Commons to fix the Queen's establishment at 50 000 a year, the sum offered here at St Omer's, (and which, we trust, is to be paid by the Civil List, not fixed on the Consolidated Fund,) that Ministers are to stand or fall on the question of the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.—Upon this point they calculate (but with the hopes of gaining the Saints,) on a majority of seventy, which, in the House of Commons, is less than a majority of nine in the House of Lords.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th inst. confirm the intelligence of the invitation from the Allied Sovereigns to King Ferdinand to proceed to Laybach. The Permanent Deputation of the Cortes assembled specially very late in the evening of the 4th. The general opinion was, that this body would not consent to the Monarch quitting the Kingdom.

It is said that the Sovereigns themselves will march at the head of their troops, should there be a necessity for employing force to re establish the Legitimate Authority at Naples.

Sickness is a sort of old age; it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future, better than a thousand discourses of philosophers and divines. It gives so warning a concussion to those props of our vanity, our strength and youth, that we think of fortifying ourselves within, when there is so little dependence upon our outworks.

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or, in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.

Feb. 22. 4w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. 4 tf.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8. 3

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Abel Tucker, (deceased) on the north side Severn Ferry, by order of the orphans court, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and five Children, Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles, also one Ferry Boat Terms of sale are, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Mary Tucker, Adm'r.

March 8.

P. S. The sons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims to present them duly authenticated. M. T.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach-houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to, *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Annapolis, Jan. 11 tf.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan. 18 law3m.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally,
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court
February 5th, 1821.

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next, legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to,

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

Feb. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821

John Harman, Adm'r. W. A.

Feb. 15 6

TO RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN STAND THE

CENTRAL TAVERN,

Lately occupied by J. DALEY, and at present by the subscriber The accommodations of this establishment are very convenient There are on the premises a good Stable, Granery, Smoke House and every other necessary convenience

For particulars inquire on the premises of

Priscilla Daley.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1821 tf.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

4

Somerville Pinkney,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. His office is in Mr. Tuck's, new building next door to Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church-street.

Annapolis, March 8th, 1821.

FOR SALE

The House and Lot in Church street now in the occupation of Mrs. Larmor. It is deemed unnecessary particularly to describe the property, as it can be viewed at any time. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Benjamin Sewell.

March 15. 4w.

12

By Public Vendue,

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz —

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 30 feet on the alley, and running in depth 58 feet, on which are two frame houses, of two stories, occupied by Betty Darby and George Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 58 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 97 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water. For further particulars, apply to

Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

Feb. 15. 6 1s.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Ex'r.

Feb. 15. 6

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Geo Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER

TO A FRIEND ON THE

"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."

Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 25 9

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1821. No. 13.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—*Three Dollars per Annum*

Effects of Luxury and Extravagance.

"The Seven United Provinces were at the height of their power and prosperity about 1650, before England, recovering from a destructive civil war, began to reclaim the dominion of the ocean.

"But, in their successful periods, private virtues had also their share, and parsimony, as usual, produced wealth and industry. In a conversation at Rotterdam this subject was discussed; and, as the parties mostly imputed the decline of their republic to political causes, an eminent merchant said that, if the company would dine with him on such a day, he would convince them that there were other causes more under their power.

The invitation was accepted, and it was hoped that the merchant would explain his sentiments, by which they might improve their calculations in commerce over a glass of wine, after an elegant repast, as he was accustomed to give. But what was their surprise to find nothing on the table but salted herrings and table beer! They ate, however, a morsel, in silence and dissatisfaction, which the master seemed not to observe, praying them pressingly to eat and push the glass. At length, when they began to look over their watches, the master ordered in the dinner. At this word they brightened up, when in came a piece of mutton, boiled with turnips, and a pot or two of strong beer.—The dish was little more satisfactory than the other, as they expected very different fare in such a magnificent house. There was, however, a great sacrifice of conscience to veracity in praising the mutton and the beer. But some yawned, and half the gig t remained even after a long and numerous company, when the master, seeing their distress, ordered unnoticed to an old hoary-headed domestic, who alone had appeared along with the mutton, and who stood respectfully at the side board to serve the bread or the beer. He went out, and the company was left to a languid conversation; their eyes saying more than their tongues. On a sudden, the folding doors were opened, and a train of twelve servants entered, bearing on massy plate the choicest fish, flesh, fowl, and delicacies of the season.—Without ceremony every took their place behind the master; the others, in splendid uniform, behind the guests. The number of wines presented was complete at fifteen, and then the merriest guests were astonished at the splendor and variety of the festival.

"When a repast was served and the wine began to circulate, the most wary guest, thought it was time to request our opulent host to explain his sentiments, as he had promised. All were fixed in attention when he made the memorable answer:—'Gentlemen, my sentiments are already explained, the lesson is already given. Know that our ancestors were gradually raised to wealth under the yoke of Spain, Austria, Spain, their true sovereign was contented with our first bread they even blessed the hand that gave it. In their second period, the noble sons of Orange, and Maurice of Nassau was establishing our power in the East and West Indies; & commercial wealth began to overflow all our ports and canals, still more abundant produce occasioned economy, and our rich banquets were but one plain mutton, and a wholesome beer. The dinner I had the honour to give you was but a very good rate specimen of our present existence. Add the luxury and pomp of houses, furniture and equipages, and judge, as you well know of the difference of expense—a difference which, I would venture to say, would have, even for one day, been regarded as a fortune by our bearded ancestors."

Duelling.—The following letter against duelling, which was written by Joseph, late Emperor of Germany, has just found its way to the public, in a work published at Leipsic, entitled "A Collection of Unpublished Letters of Joseph II." [*Nat. Gaz.*

"General —— I desire you to arrest Count K—— and Captain W —— immediately. The Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honour. Captain W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by the sword or the pistol.—He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young Count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, show themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as in defence. The indifference with which they face death is honourable to themselves and useful to their country; but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them: such men, in my opinion, are worse than the Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge;—and let the most culpable of the two be made an example, by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so often fatal to the peace of families shall be punished and suppressed, though it should cost me half my officers.—There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country.—Vienna, August, 1774."

The following are the particulars of the MUTINY and destruction of the British ship KATE, of London, furnished to Capt. Jones, of the brig Diligence, from Guadaloupe:

The crew (eight in number) of the ship Kate, Captain George Purdy, landed about 4 miles to windward of the Mole on the 24th of January, about 5 o'clock P. M.—They slept on the beach that night and next morning, a planter in the neighbourhood came to them and brought them to his house. Another of said planter went to inform the Commandant of the event.

Their story was agreed on oath between the crew, and they all said "They belonged to the American ship Retrieve, Captain Jacob Hawes, belonging to Messrs. Suydam and Wyckoff, merchants, of New-York; that after six weeks boisterous weather, not being able to keep the ship free, she being very leaky, the Captain had given orders to get the boat in readiness, and that they were so doing, and getting into the boat about 10 o'clock at night, when the Captain's son, about 10 years old, fell overboard in trying to get into the boat, and that the Captain threw himself into the sea to try to save him, but they both perished, and the ship went down; that after being two days and a night in the boat, they reached the beach near the Mole, with great hazard of their lives."

The Commandant sent militia dragoons to escort them to the Mole. They had a breakfast at the plantation, for which Thomas Murdock, calling himself Mate, paid $1 a head. At the Mole they were kindly treated—the Mate put up at the tavern, and the rest in the jail. They stopped there six days; after which, five came to the town of Point Petre, escorted by an unarmed man. They arrived about five o'clock P. M. at the Point, and the Police and King's Attorney assisted them to get lodgings for that night.—Next day they were interrogated by the Judge and Interpreter, in presence of the King's Attorney; but they persisted in the same story. A few days after, three others were brought from the Mole, and interrogated in the same manner, one of whom turned state's evidence: and declared, apparently, the truth. Next day, a French lad, 15 years old, who had told the first story and did not know the truth had been revealed, sent word to the King's Attorney that he had a wish to speak to him. He was brought before the Court, and the lad told the real story also. He, with two others, came from the Mole in three different vessels, at the same time, directed to the King's Attorney.—They had with them all their baggage, and a good many dollars in their bags.

A Bible was found in their baggage, which the Mate said was given him in New-York, by a fellow lodger, about 11 months ago—There was printed, as a seal, in an oval form, the following words:—"Presented by the Merchants' Seamen Auxiliary Society of the Bible, to the ship Kate, of London;" dated, "Gravesend, May 11, 1818." And inside of the binding was written, in large letters, "Ship Kate."

Now, the judge availed himself of this circumstance to interrogate Thomas Murdock and the rest a second time. His honour tells the sworn interpreter to say to Murdock and the others as they are called in separately—"There is the Bible belonging to the ship Kate of London, capt. George Purdy, and upon that very same bible you swear to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth." Murdock is very much embarrassed, says, in broken words, that he is not accustomed to swear on the bible, and resists some time; when the judge observes to him, that he is going to mention his refusal in the interrogatory; that yesterday he took an oath without difficulty to tell his story, and that in the New-York Custom House he would take several oaths, as customary. The judge added, that if he would not answer to the questions he should put to him, he would pronounce him guilty immediately, for to refuse answering the questions of the court, was declaring himself guilty. Murdock then kissed the bible, and since I have taken an oath said he, on the bible, I will speak the truth; and he told the real story, which is in substance—That they belonged to the ship Kate of London, capt. George Purdy, which ship had been chartered in August last at Halifax, by the house of Belcher, Binney, & Co. for a voyage to Berbice, and back to Halifax—the ship took a cargo of fish, beef, and some lumber, consigned to the house of Robert Kite, of Berbice—they reached Berbice, where the cargo was sold for cash—the proceeds were put on board in two boxes, iron hooped, marked Nos. 1 and 2, containing $5,600—the ship sailed for Halifax in ballast—the mate had been discharged at Berbice, after having had some quarrel with the captain—six weeks after sailing, finding constantly head winds, and in want of provisions, the water nearly consumed, the crew asked the captain what he intended to do—the captain told them he had still some coffee, which he would give them for their support, and that he would try to get to Barbadoes, but after 24 hours, the winds against them, they tried for New-York, but without success—next morning at 8 o'clock, the 8th January, three of the crew went and seized the captain, as he was walking on the deck, and tied him—then they said that he and those that lived in the cabin, must either jump overboard, or go in the jolly boat alongside—they then embarked the captain, who wished and asked to go in the cabin for his cloak and boots, but he was not allowed—he earnestly requested a compass, his lady also went on her knees and begged for a compass, but this was refused also—his lady, with their two children, one a boy two years old, the other a girl four years old, Mr Robert Meredith, a passenger, and a mulatto boy named William, steward in the cabin, were forced into the boat, with 20 pounds of bread, two trunks belonging to the captain, and Mr. Meredith's trunk, and two oars, and sent adrift. The crew were ignorant of their latitude at that time.

After ten days' sailing for the West Indies, Deseada is the first land they discovered, when two of the crew went below and scuttled the ship—they had rigged the long-boat as a sloop, put in their baggage and money, which had been equally divided among them, excepting the two lads, who had one share for them both—they landed, as stated above, near the Mole, on Wednesday the 24th January.

All have confessed their crime. About $1400 have been found, and lodged at the Register's office.—Murdock says he buried in the yard of the tavern at the Mole, $450 but the money cannot be found.—Murdock has an American protection, saying he was born in New Brunswick, state of New-Jersey and has papers from the Grand and private Lodges of New-York. The cook is a negro, of Philadelphia, from whence he went in a schr. to Halifax; his name is Philip Fisher, has an impediment in his speech.—There is a French lad, a London boy, one Welchman, an Irishman, and two Scotchmen. It is supposed they will be sent to Barbadoes for trial.

FOR THE VILLAGE MUSEUM.

THE COLLECTOR.

A true Story.

There are perhaps no scenes which excite more commiseration or more sympathy than madness; we inquire with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his preeminence over the rest of the animal creation, that, which assimilates him, in some degree, to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels in the north of Europe. I visited, frequently, those receptacles of derangement which the charity of man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curiosity I entered one day the Hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which on my mind, six years have not been able to obliterate; often does this scene recur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I would be sad.

It was a man, whose exterior was very striking; his figure, tall and commanding, was impaired partly by age, but still more by sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples prevailed in whiteness the driven snow; and, in the lines of his strongly marked countenance, the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention, and I inquired with eager curiosity, who he was and what brought him there? Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awake as from a reverie; he looked around him without much seeming speculation, and then began with slow and measured steps, to stride the Hall, where the more peaceable inmates of this gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeating, in a low but audible voice, "once one is two, once one is two." Now and then he would stop, and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes, then, again resuming his walk he continued to repeat "once one is two; once one is two."

His story, as I received it from the Superior of the Hospital, is as follows: Conrad Lange, collector of the revenue in the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty; scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the esteem and good-will of all who knew him, and the confidence of the Minister of Finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts, at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the Minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he did not know how it had arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The Minister received his accounts, but, thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after, with the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said once one is two, instead of once one is one. The poor man was immediately released from his confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank nor taken any repose; and when he appeared his countenance was as pale as death. On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, then, suddenly awakening as if from a trance, he repeated "once one is two."

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation, would neither eat nor drink, unless solicited; and took notice of nothing that passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one corrected him, by saying "once one is one," he was recalled for a moment, and said "ah, right! once one is one;" then, again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat "once one is two." He died shortly after my leaving Berlin. S.

A fine Woman of Pleasure, is the pink of fashion, the mirror of vanity, and vortex of mischief. She has a Syren's voice, a crocodile's tears, and peacock's pride. Like a sunbeam in the clouds, she is gay, fickle, and delusive—common as the air, inconstant as the wind, and consuming as fire. She is like a poisonous variegated flower raised in a hot bed and grafted on a rose bud—Though smooth as oil to the mouth, she is hellebore to the brain, and arsenic to the bowels. Like the spider, she extends her net, and takes the unwary. She resembles a light painted frigate, with rotten bottom, without helm or ballast, colours streaming, and under full sail to destruction.

FROM SURRINAM.

The brig Cynthia, Holmes of Salem, from Surrinam, in 32 days, gives the following account of the fire at Paramaribo.

Capt. Holmes states the fire at Paramaribo to have been greater than before reported. It commenced about 6 o'clock, on Sunday, the 21st. Jan. and continued burning about 20 hours. The most populous part of the town was laid in ashes. The destruction involved almost all the public and elegant buildings, among which were two superb churches, Roman Catholic and Dutch, together with 394 dwelling houses; in the whole, including stores, negro houses, &c. there were 1500 buildings consumed. It commenced in the north-east quarter of the town, (directly to windward) and made a complete sheet in some streets forty feet wide.

The engines were perfectly useless in a short time, owing to the scarcity of water and the hose bursting, when they were left to the devouring element. Many of the inhabitants, instead of trying to extinguish the flames, were on their knees praying for rain from heaven. The Jews were the greatest sufferers. It originated accidentally in a cook house, and about 10,000 souls were thus driven naked into the streets.

Vast quantities of provisions were pouring in from the country, and a number of American vessels loaded were also there; but in no instance was there any exortion, government being very strict in preventing it.

Three English vessels arrived there with provisions, found no market, and sailed in co. with Capt. H. bound to other ports.

Great thanks were given to the Americans for their spirited exertions in subduing the flames, and saving the property.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.

By the arrival, from Cape Haytien, of the brig Rolla, Hooper, at Marblehead, we have received the following intelligence, transmitted by the politeness of the editor of the Salem Gazette.

Business was suspended for a few days previous to the Rolla's sailing, on account of Gen. Richard's concerting measures for revolting against the government, and the destruction of all the whites and mulattoes, which caused great confusion. He was immediately apprehended and sent by water to Port au Prince under a strong guard, with several officers of high rank and distinction. They embarked before day light lest they should be killed by the populace; order had been so far restored that the stores were again opened and a new Governor appointed, who is considered a good officer and well qualified for the office. The ship Ontario was laying at the port the day of

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The session of Parliament was to have commenced the day on which the Triton sailed from Liverpool, (Jan. 21) it was to be opened by the King in person, says a London paper of the 21st, and not by commission, as some of the Radical papers had predicted. A Liverpool editor remarks that this is expected to be one of the most animated Sessions in British History. Of this we may be certain, that many grave and important subjects will engage the attention of Parliament, both regarding our foreign relations and our domestic policy. The conduct to be pursued by this country towards Spain, Portugal and Naples, will no doubt be brought under the consideration of Parliament, and the part which Ministers may be disposed to take between the Government of Naples and the Allied Powers will probably be explained at an early period. At home, subjects of immense importance will force themselves upon the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and the case of the Queen will form one of the first of these subjects. Ministers, we think, will scarcely venture to enter upon any new measure of prosecution towards her Majesty, but they are not, we fear, prepared to do her ample justice, by restoring her name to the Liturgy, and vesting her with all her rights and privileges as Queen Consort. The numerous petitions from the commercial, the agricultural and the manufacturing interests, presented to Parliament during the last Session, and many of which will be resumed during this Session, will doubtless fix the attention of both Houses of the Legislature, but whether any relief can be afforded to the petitioners, except that which time and patience can supply, it is difficult to pronounce. The progressive steps towards the resumption of cash payments by the Bank will, we should imagine, come also under the revision of Parliament. From the tone of the loyal addresses sent from various parts of the country, it is imagined that some new measure of restriction upon the press is contemplated by Ministers and their adherents, but whether the "licentiousness" so much dwelt upon is to be corrected by a more rigid performance of the duties of the Attorney General, or by the bestowment of some fresh powers upon that officer, is a secret which time must be left to disclose.

The Liverpool papers are attacking Mr. Canning, for the course he has pursued during the whole of the Queen's trial—and especially for retiring from the ministry and country at this time A nervous writer in Billings' Advertiser of the 23d, concludes an essay addressed to him as follows:—"Let these proceedings terminate as they may, the result will be to you productive of no satisfaction. If against her Majesty, it will be a source of endless regret, feeling as you do, that you did not in Parliament endeavour at least to avert the decision—if in her favour, you will equally regret that justice should have triumphed without your intervention."

There seems to be a spirit now brooding among the lower order in Spain, that may produce fatal consequences hereafter; they wear publicly in their hats a green riband, with the inscription, "The Constitution or Death."

Her Majesty has closed her negociation with H. R. H. Prince Leopold, for the purchase of his right in Marlborough House, of which she is shortly to take possession.

London, Jan. 19.

A paper of yesterday states, that after a long discussion in the Cabinet Council, the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh set off together to Brighton, to lay the results before his Majesty.—The matter probably alludes to the course which they desire to pursue on the meeting of the two Houses, and upon which they are to take the King's pleasure. The rumour in the political circles is, that the Speeches to be extremely moderate; that a proposition is to be submitted to the Commons to fix the Queen's establishment at 50,000 a year, the sum offered here at St. Omer's, (and which, we trust, is to be paid by the Civil List, not fixed on the Consolidated Fund,) that Ministers are to stand or fall on the question of the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.—Upon this point they calculate (but with the hopes of gaining the Saints,) on a majority of seventy, which, in the House of Commons, is less than a majority of nine in the House of Lords.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th inst. confirm the intelligence of the invitation from the Allied Sovereigns to King Ferdinand to proceed to Laybach. The Permanent Deputation of the Cortes assembled specially very late in the evening of the 4th. The general opinion was, that this body would not consent to the Monarch quitting the Kingdom.

It is said that the Sovereigns themselves will march at the head of their troops, should there be a necessity for employing force to re establish the Legitimate Authority at Naples.

Sickness is a sort of old age; it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future, better than a thousand discourses of philosophers and divines. It gives no warning a concussion to these props of our vanity, our strength and youth, that we think of fortifying ourselves within, when there is so little dependence upon our outworks.

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.
of the Council.

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates.

Feb. 22. 4w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Wm. Field and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Abel Tucker, (deceased) on the north side Severn Ferry, by order of the orphans court, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman and five Children, Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles, also one Ferry Boat. Terms of sale are six months credit, the purchaser giving bond or note with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Mary Tucker, Adm'r.

March 8.

P. S. Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims to present them duly authenticated. M. T.

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach-houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to, *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Annapolis, Jan. 11 tf.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan. 18 law3m.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
February 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next, legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to,

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r.

Feb. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Adm'r. W. A.

Feb. 15

TO RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN STAND THE

CENTRAL TAVERN,

Lately occupied by J. DALEY, and at present by the subscriber The accommodations of this establishment are very convenient. There are on the premises a good Stable, Granery, Smoke House and every other necessary convenience

For particulars inquire on the premises of

Priscilla Daley.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1821. tf.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October, 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

Somerville Pinkney,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his professional services to the public. His office is in Mr. Tuck's, new building next door to Mr. George Shaw's, Store, Church-street.

Annapolis, March 8th, 1821.

FOR SALE

The House and Lot in Church street now in the occupation of Mrs. Larmer. It is deemed unnecessary particularly to describe the property, as it can be viewed at any time. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Benjamin Sewell.

March 16. 4w.

By Public Sale.

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Anne-Arundel County Court

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdock of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdock having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order, and adjudge that the said James Murdock be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdock should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,

Test. *William S. Green*, Clk.

Jan. 25

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Ex'r.

Feb. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Geo. Shaw, Richard Ridgely and Wm. Murdoch,

A LETTER

TO A FRIEND ON THE

"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."

Feb. 1.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1821. No. 13.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—*Three Dollars per Annum*

...ects of Luxury and Extravagance.

...The Seven United Provinces ...e at the height of their power ...l prosperity about 1650, before ...gland, recovering from a destruc...e civil war, began to reclaim the ...inion of the ocean.

"But, in their successful periods, ... private virtues had also their ...re, and parsimony, as usual, pro...ed wealth and industry. In a ...versation at Rotterdam this sub... was discussed; and, as the par... mostly imputed the decline of ...ir republic to political causes, an ...lent merchant said that, if the ...pany would dine with him on ...h a day, he would convince them ... there were other causes more ...heir power.

...The invitation was accepted, ...it was hoped that the merchant ...ld explain his sentiments, by ...ch they might improve their ...ulations in commerce over a ... of wine, after an elegant re..., as he was accustomed to give. ... what was their surprise to find ...ing on the table but salted her...s and table beer! They ate, ...ever, a morsel, in silence and ...atisfaction, which the master ...ed not to observe, praying them ...atedly to eat and push the glass. ...length, when they began to look ...eir watches, the master order... in the dinner. At this word ... brightened up, when in came a ...of mutton, boiled with turnips, ...a pot or two of strong beer.— ...lish was little more satisfac... than the other, as they expect... very different fare in such a magn...ent house. There was, how..., a great sacrifice of conscience ...veracity in praising the mutton ... the beer. But some yawned, ...half the gigot remained even a ...g a numerous company, when ...master, seeing their distress, ...ed unnoticed to an old hoary... domestic, who alone had ap...ed along with the mutton, and ...stood respectfully at the side ... to serve the bread or the beer. ...ent out, and the company was ...o a languid conversation; their ...saying more than their tongues. ...On a sudden, the folding doors ...d, and a train of twelve ser... entered, bearing on massy ... the choicest fish, flesh, fowl, ...e delicacies of the season.— ...without livery took their pla... behind the master; the others, ...splendid uniform, behind the ...s. The number of wines pre... was computed at fifteen, and ... the richest guests were asto...ed at the splendor and variety ...e festival.

...When an equal desert was serv... and the wine began to circulate, ...ient and wary guest, thought ...s time to request our opulent ...hant to explain his sentimen...s, ... had promised. All were fixed ...ute attention when he made ...memorable answer:—"Gentle ... my sentiments are already ex...ed; the lesson is already given. ...our ancestors were gradually ... to wealth under the yoke of ...undy, Austria, Spain, their tru... was contented with our first ...and they even blessed the in...r. In their second period, ... the noble house of Orange, ... Maurice of Nassau was esta...ng our power in the East and ... Indies; & commercial wealth ... to overflow all our ports and ..., still habits and prudence oc...ned economy, and our rich se... dined on plain mutton, and ... wholesome beer. The dinner ...e had the honour to give you ...very moderate specimen of our ...nt existence. Add the luxury ...pomp of houses, furniture and ...ages, and judge, as you well ... of the difference of expense—a ...ence which, I would venture ...y, would have, even for one ... been regarded as a fortune by ...earded ancestors."

...uelling.—The following letter ...st duelling, which was written ...eph, late Emperor of Germa... has just found its way to the ..., in a work published at Leip...sic, entitled "A Collection of Unpublished Letters of Joseph II."

[*Nat. Gaz.*

"General —— I desire you to arrest Count K—— and Captain W —— immediately. The Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honour. Captain W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by the sword or the pistol.—He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young Count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, show themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as in defence. The indifference with which they face death is honourable to themselves and useful to their country; but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them: such men, in my opinion, are worse than the Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge; —and let the most culpable of the two be made an example, by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so often fatal to the peace of families shall be punished and suppressed, though it should cost me half my officers.—There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country.—Vienna, August, 1774."

The following are the particulars of the MUTINY and destruction of the British ship KATE, of London, furnished to Capt. Jones, of the brig Diligence, from Guadaloupe:

The crew (eight in number) of the ship Kate, Captain George Purdy, landed about 4 miles to windward of the Mole on the 24th of January, about 5 o'clock P. M.—They slept on the beach that night and next morning, a planter in the neighbourhood came to them and brought them to his house. A brother of said planter went to inform the Commandant of the event.

Their story was agreed on oath between the crew, and they all said "They belonged to the American ship Retrieve, Captain Jacob Haws, belonging to Messrs. Suydam and Wycloff, merchants, of New-York; that after six weeks boisterous weather, not being able to keep the ship free, she being very leaky, the Captain had given orders to get the boat in readiness, and that they were so doing, and getting into the boat about 10 o'clock at night, when the Captain's son, about 10 years old, fell overboard in trying to get into the boat, and that the Captain threw himself into the sea to try to save him, but they both perished, and the ship went down; that after being two days and a night in the boat, they reached the beach near the Mole, with great hazard of their lives."

The Commandant sent militia dragoons to escort them to the Mole. They had a breakfast at the plantation, for which Thomas Murdock, calling himself Mate, paid $1 a head. At the Mole they were kindly treated—the Mate put up at the tavern, and the rest in the jail. They stopped there six days; after which, five came to the town of Point Petre, escorted by an unarmed man. They arrived about five o'clock P. M. at the Point, and the Police and King's Attorney assisted them to get lodgings for that night. —Next day they were interrogated by the Judge and Interpreter, in presence of the King's Attorney; but they persisted in the same story. A few days after, three others were brought from the Mole, and interrogated in the same manner, one of whom turned state's evidence and declared, apparently, the truth. Next day, a French lad, 15 years old, who had told the first story and did not know the truth had been revealed, sent word to the King's Attorney that he had a wish to speak to him. He was brought before the Court, and the lad told the real story also. He, with two others, came from the Mole in three different vessels, at the same time, directed to the King's Attorney.—They had with them all their baggage, and a good many dollars in their bags.

A Bible was found in their baggage, which the Mate said was given him in New-York, by a fellow lodger, about 11 months ago—There was printed, as a seal, in an oval form, the following words:—"Presented by the Merchants' Seamen Auxiliary Society of the Bible, to the ship Kate, of London;" dated, "Gravesend, May 11, 1818." And inside of the binding was written, in large letters, "Ship Kate."

Now, the judge availed himself of this circumstance to interrogate Thomas Murdock and the rest a second time. His honour tells the sworn interpreter to say to Murdock and the others as they are called in separately—"There is the Bible belonging to the ship Kate of London, capt. George Purdy, and upon that very same bible you swear to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth." Murdock is very much embarrassed, says, in broken words, that he is not accustomed to swear on the bible, and resists some time; when the judge observes to him, that he is going to mention his refusal in the interrogatory; that yesterday he took an oath without difficulty to tell his story, and that in the New-York Custom House he would take several oaths, as customary. The judge added, that if he would not answer to the questions he should put to him, he would pronounce him guilty immediately, for to refuse answering the questions of the court, was declaring himself guilty. Murdock then kissed the bible, and since I have taken an oath said he, on the bible, I will speak the truth; and he told the real story, which is in substance—That they belonged to the ship Kate of London, capt. George Purdy, which ship had been chartered in August last at Halifax, by the house of Belcher, Binney, & Co. for a voyage to Berbice, and back to Halifax —the ship took a cargo of fish, beef, and some lumber, consigned to the house of Robert Kite, of Berbice—they reached Berbice, where the cargo was sold for cash—the proceeds were put on board in two boxes, iron hooped, marked Nos. 1 and 2, containing $5,600—the ship sailed for Halifax in ballast—the mate had been discharged at Berbice, after having had some quarrel with the captain—six weeks after sailing, finding constantly head winds, and in want of provisions, the water nearly consumed, the crew asked the captain what he intended to do—the captain told them he had still some coffee, which he would give them for their support, and that he would try to get to Bermuda, but after 24 hours, the winds against them, they tried for New-York, but without success—next morning at 8 o'clock, the 8th January, three of the crew went and seized the captain, as he was walking on the deck, and tied him—then they said that he and those that lived in the cabin, must either jump overboard, or go in the jolly boat alongside—they then embarked the captain, who wished and asked to go in the cabin for his cloak and boots, but he was not allowed—he earnestly requested a compass, his lady also went on her knees, and begged for a compass, but this was refused also—his lady, with their two children, one a boy two years old, the other a girl four years old, Mr Robert Meredith, a passenger, and a mulatto boy named William, steward in the cabin, were forced into the boat, with 20 pounds of bread, two trunks belonging to the captain, and Mr. Meredith's trunk, and two oars, and sent adrift. The crew were ignorant of their latitude at that time.

After ten days' sailing for the West Indies, Deseada is the first land they discovered, when two of the crew went below and scuttled the ship—they had rigged the longboat as a sloop, put in their baggage and money, which had been equally divided among them, excepting the two lads, who had one share for them both—they landed, as stated above, near the Mole, on Wednesday the 24th January.

All have confessed their crime. About $1400 have been found, and lodged at the Register's office.—Murdock says he buried in the yard of the tavern at the Mole, $450 but the money cannot be found.—Murdock has an American protection, saying he was born in New Brunswick, state of New-Jersey and has papers from the Grand and private Lodges of New-York. The cook is a negro, of Philadelphia, from whence he went in a schr. to Halifax; his name is Philip Fisher, has an impediment in his speech.—There is a French lad, a London boy, one Welchman, an Irishman, and two Scotchmen. It is supposed they will be sent to Barbadoes for trial.

FOR THE VILLAGE MUSEUM.

THE COLLECTOR.

A true Story.

There are perhaps no scenes which excite more commiseration or more sympathy than madness; we inquire with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his preeminence over the rest of the animal creation, that, which assimilates him, in some degree, to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels in the north of Europe. I visited, frequently, those receptacles of derangement which the charity of man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curiosity I entered one day the Hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which on my mind, six years have not been able to obliterate; often does this scene recur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I would be sad.

It was a man, whose exterior was very striking; his figure, tall and commanding, was inclined partly by age, but still more by sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples prevailed in whiteness the driven snow; and, in the lines of his strongly marked countenance, the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention, and I inquired with eager curiosity, who he was and what brought him there? Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awake as from a reverie; he looked around him without much seeming speculation, and then began with slow and measured steps, to stride the Hall, where the more peaceable inmates of this gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeating, in a low but audible voice, "once one is two, once one is two." Now and then he would stop, and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes, then, again resuming his walk he continued to repeat "once one is two; once one is two."

His story, as I received it from the Superior of the Hospital, is as follows: Conrad Lange, collector of the revenue in the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty; scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the esteem and good-will of all who knew him, and the confidence of the Minister of Finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts, at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the Minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he did not know how it had arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The Minister received his accounts, but, thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after, with the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said once one is two, instead of once one is one. The poor man was immediately released from his confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank nor taken any repose; and when he appeared his countenance was as pale as death. On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, then, suddenly awakening as if from a trance, he repeated "once one is two."

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation, would neither eat nor drink, unless solicited; and took notice of nothing that passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one corrected him, by saying "once one is one," he was recalled for a moment, and said "ah, right! once one is one;" then, again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat "once one is two." He died shortly after my leaving Berlin. S.

A fine Woman of Pleasure, is the pink of fashion, the mirror of vanity, and vortex of mischief. She has a Syren's voice, a crocodile's tears, and peacock's pride. Like a sunbeam in the clouds, she is gay, fickle, and delusive—common as the air, inconstant as the wind, and consuming as fire. She is like a poisonous variegated flower raised in a hot bed and grafted on a rose bud.—Though smooth as oil to the mouth, she is hellebore to the brain, and arsenic to the bowels. Like the spider, she extends her net, and takes the unwary. She resembles a light painted frigate, with rotten bottom, without helm or ballast, colours streaming, and under full sail to destruction.

FROM SURRINAM.

The brig Cynthia, Holmes of Salem, from Surrinam, in 32 days, gives the following account of the fire at Paramaribo.

Capt. Holmes states the fire at Paramaribo to have been greater than before reported. It commenced about 1 o'clock, on Sunday, the 21st. Jan. and continued burning about 20 hours. The most populous part of the town was laid in ashes. The destruction involved almost all the public and elegant buildings, among which were two superb churches, Roman Catholic and Dutch, together with 394 dwelling houses; in the whole, including stores, negro houses, &c. there were 1500 buildings consumed. In commenced in the northeast quarter of the town, (directly to windward) and made a complete sheet in some streets forty feet wide.

The engines were perfectly useless in a short time, owing to the scarcity of water and the hose bursting, when they were left to the devouring element. Many of the inhabitants, instead of trying to extinguish the flames, were on their knees praying for rain from heaven. The Jews were the greatest sufferers. It originated accidentally in a cook house, and about 10,000 souls were thus driven naked into the streets.

Vast quantities of provisions were pouring in from the country, and a number of American vessels loaded were also there; but in no instance was there any exortion, government being very strict in preventing it.

Three English vessels arrived there with provisions, found no market, and sailed in co. with Capt. H. bound to other ports.

Great thanks were given to the Americans for their spirited exertions in subduing the flames, and saving the property.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.

By the arrival, from Cape Haytien, of the brig Rolla, Hooper, at Marblehead, we have received the following intelligence, transmitted by the politeness of the editor of the Salem Gazette.

Business was suspended for a few days previous to the Rolla's sailing, on account of Gen. Richard's concerting measures for revolting against the government, and the destruction of all the whites and mulattoes, which caused great confusion. He was immediately apprehended and sent by water to Port au Prince under a strong guard, with several officers of high rank and distinction. They embarked before day light lest they should be killed by the populace; order had been so far restored that the stores were again opened and a new Governor appointed, who is considered a good officer and well qualified for the office. The ship Ontario was laying at the port the day of

...skir...sh, and by the request of the American and English merchants she came into port, much to the satisfaction of every one. Capt. Chauncey offered his protection in the most friendly and brave manner; kept his boat armed during the night, and established signals for the security of the whole.—It was considered by many that the greatest troubles of the place are past, and that tranquility would be restored.

We lately mentioned that the address of the subjects of the crown of England, residing in New-York, to the Queen, was presented to her Majesty by Alderman Wood, to whom it was forwarded for that purpose. The British packet, which arrived here on Friday, brought the Queen's answer, accompanied by a letter to Mr. Charles Barker, chairman of the meeting, both of which we give below.—Advocate.

77 South Audley street, London.

SIR—It is with very great pleasure that I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Address from New-York to her Majesty, which I have had the honor of presenting. Her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified at the loyalty and attachment which have induced the English residing in New York, though so far removed from her, to come forward in unison with their fellow countrymen here in support of an oppressed Queen. Her majesty trusts they will now as cordially rejoice in her triumph, as they condoled with her in her injuries.—She has commanded me to send the enclosed answer.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

MATHEW WOOD.

January 3d 1821.

To Mr. Charles Barker, N. York.

ANSWER.

My warm thanks are due to the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, residing in the city of New-York.

The independent spirit, and patriotic feelings of the people have offered me the most cheering solace, and the most satisfactory support, in my late conflict with my enemies. They have in this instance vanquished that selfish faction, who have so won themselves as hostile to my rights as they ever have been to those of the nation. I have been denied and still am denied any mention in the Liturgy of the Establishment; but this act of uncharitableness towards me, will ultimately prove more injurious to the hierachy, by whom it has been sanctioned, than to the Queen, whom it was intended to ruin in public estimation. A palace has been refused to my request; but this refusal, though designed to aggravate other indignities, which I have experienced, has afflicted me with no other painful sentiment than that of contemptuous pity for the infatuated malignity of my adversaries. My residence is in fact, more Royal, than if it were entirely composed of gold and precious stones. It is the affection of the people.

Norfolk, March 22.

The accompanying Norfolk Herald will advise you of the horrible and mysterious murder which was committed in this town on Tuesday morning last—a murder which has no parallel unless it be the one perpetrated on the body of *Fualdes* in France, which you no doubt will recollect.

The object of this letter to you is, to give you some further information, which I obtained last evening, respecting the murderers, as in the event of their escaping from this vicinity, that possibly they may be overtaken elsewhere.

It has been ascertained that they arrived here on the 10th of this month from Baltimore in the steam boat; the names which they then passed by were *Jose Garica* and *Juan Gomez*. They are now pursued by two parties who started on the purpose last night, as they were seen to cross a ferry on Tanner's Creek yesterday forenoon within 2 miles of this town; were much agitated when they got into the boat and evinced such marks as to excite the suspicion of the black boy who sat them over. They are clad in dark fashionable great coats, about middle aged men, one considerably larger than the other, and and the smallest one speaks the English language the most fluent.

The deceased came from Baltimore (to which he had went up the Monday previous) last Friday. He has passed by the names of Dade, Laurens, and some other name. They were no doubt all of them villains and murderers.

Telegraph.

From the Herald.

Horrible and Mysterious Murder!

We have seldom read either in the annals of real life or in the pages of romance, of deeds of blood and horror, equal in atrocity and shocking circumstances, to one which has just fallen under our notice—the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to collect them, we here lay before our readers.

About the first of this month two Frenchmen came to this place from Baltimore, and rented a small dwelling house in a retired situation near Plume's Rope Walk, but seldom made use of it, and then only at night. Their mysterious movements excited considerable curiosity in the neighbourhood, and even suspicions not altogether favourable to them.

Yesterday morning these two men and a third, were observed to be in the house, and between 9 and 10 o'clock a Mrs. Lester, residing in an adjacent tenement, was alarmed by a sudden cry which seemed to be the cry of "*murder!*" Some time after, two of the men left the house. Mrs. Lester under the conviction that there was something amiss going on in the house, related the circumstance to a constable, who entered the house, and discovered a spectacle truly horrible and revolting to every feeling of humanity. In a chamber of the second story was extended on the floor the naked trunk of a human being divested of its head and limbs, and in the fire place lay the head, feet and hands, burnt almost to cinders!! The arms were separated from the body at the shoulder joints, and again divided at the elbows; and the legs cut apart at the joints of the knees—indeed the whole infernal operation appeared to have been performed with the dexterity of a skilful surgeon. The limbs thus separated were thrown together in a bucket. On the floor lay an axe, besmeared with blood, with which the diabolical authors of this foul massacre had dispatched their victim, and two butcher knives which had served the office of dissection.

A Coroner's Inquest was immediately summoned, but no evidence appeared which could in the slightest degree criminate any known individual. Neither the name of the deceased nor that of his companion could be ascertained with certainty, and all the account that could be given of them amounted to no more than what we have before stated, except that they had been the night before at a house of no good repute in Church-st. and the verdict of the jury was a matter of course, "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

There was no furniture of any kind in the house, save a few articles of bedding and two trunks. What them could have been the purpose of these people in taking the house? In one of the trunks were a number of articles of valuable cloathing; in the other a number of valuable watches, watch chains, and sundry articles of jewelry—on the hour. too, was an elegant gold patent lever watch. The object in committing the murder could not have been plunder, or the murderers would have secured these valuables. What then could have been the motive? We can imagine no other but revenge.

Another idea suggests itself, however, which does away this supposition. Their intention evidently was to cut the whole body in pieces and burn it at their leisure, and their leaving the house was probably only for a time, when they would return, complete their hellish work, and carry off the property without exciting suspicion.

In one trunk was found a masonic diploma, from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, filled up in the name of *Peter Lagnaraille*, and dated, city of Baltimore, 21st Dec. 1820; but whether that was the name of the deceased, or of his companion, or, indeed of either of them, is a matter of uncertainty. It was stated by a Frenchman, who said he was acquainted with the person whom he supposed the deceased to be, that his name was *Dade*.

An examination into this mysterious case was subsequently instituted by the Mayor, but after examining a number of persons, the enquiry resulted in nothing satisfactory. It was stated that the deceased and his companion had frequently been seen in company with two Spaniards who had lately arrived in town from Baltimore, and about whom there were some suspicious indications.

Should we be too hasty in surmising that the deceased and his companion, together with the two Spaniards with whom they associated were a band of depredators upon the community by all the various arts of robbery and swindling? Their incognito movements—but above all, the implements for lock-picking, found among the effects of the deceased, leave but little room to doubt that such was their occupation.

We regret that it is not in our power to present a more satisfactory detail of this affair, which has excited so much sensation in our town. We trust, however, that the vigilance of our police will yet afford us that opportunity, by ferreting out the demons who perpetrated this horrid deed.

MURDER AT NORFOLK.

We present, this day, the particulars of the horrible murder and mangling at Norfolk, which we yesterday noticed. The victim, *Peter Laguadalle*, as appeared by the masonic diploma, (although the ruffians had destroyed every other mode of recognition,) it seems, was well known in this city, and that he bore a good character. The *Editors of the American* declare this fact, and add—"He came to this place from Savannah about a year ago, and occasionally left Baltimore for a few days to dispose of Jewelry in which he was a dealer. We are informed that he left this city for Norfolk on Thursday morning the 15th instant, in company (it is believed) with the man who was his murderer. It is not deemed proper at this time to publish his name, nor any of the circumstances, which have come to light since yesterday, tending to fix the horrid crime upon the individual. A description of his person is left with the proper officers."

Balt. Pat.

New York, March 19.

Sessions.—On Saturday, William Coleman was sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison, at hard labor, for marrying two wives. Coleman is a young man not more than eighteen years of age, and his case is a hard one. It appears that he followed the sea for a living, and on his return to port, he being on a drunken frolic, fell in with a girl of bad character and while intoxicated, married her. Discovering his error and misfortune, he left her immediately and went to sea. After performing a voyage, he arrived in this city, and one of his messmates being about to marry, invited Coleman to act as groomsman. He accepted the offer, and it appears that a sister of the bridegroom was one of party, and being very jovial, it appears that Coleman and another of his messmates stood up and also got married—it being a marriage party, and without the formality of any courtship. He took his departure, but left his second wife, probably considering the ceremony as a mere joke, and making no claim to her. His first wife hearing of this joke, and being provoked at his abandonment, laid her complaints before the Grand Jury. He was indicted, and sent to the State Prison.

From a London Paper.

EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated Sept. 12, 1820:—"While I was seeing the last of your goods on board, last night, a vessel arrived in the harbour, having on board an officer from Cutch, who was the bearer of official intelligence of the complete success of Sir Chas. Colville's expedition against the Sindeans. The expedition consisted of 12,000 men, commanded by his excellency the commander-in chief. From all I could glean of the intelligence from the followers, it appeared there had been some hard fighting for five days, but it ended as might be anticipated from the imposing force sent against the Sindeans. The moment the officer (who is one of the staff, and an Irishman) landed, he set out for government house, to inform Lady Colville of the event, as it must be supposed she was in a state of anxiety, her husband being the commander, and her brother and her uncle, Col. T Blair, being also on the expedition. —At day-light this morning orders arrived from government house to secure a passage and private cabin for the officer in the ship which takes this to England, but there was no such accommodation, as the cabins were all full, and as another vessel will not sail from thence before ten days, and this will be off to-day, the chance is you will have this letter at least six weeks before the officer can reach England with the official intelligence.

LATEST FROM CALLAO.

By the arrival of the ship Hannibal at Sag-Harbor, from the coast of Patagonia, accounts have been received confirming the intelligence of the massacre, of a part of a boat's crew belonging to the Macedonian, in the port of Callao. The Hannibal while at sea, in lat. 28 29 South, long 31-12 West, spoke the ship Panther, Austin, of Boston, bound to Guayaquil, by which the above information was given. Captain Austin represented that he left Callao with all the other neutral vessels lying in port in consequence of an indiscriminate fire being opened on them by the Spanish batteries, and that the day after the capture of the Spanish frigate, by Lord Cochrane, a boat from the U. S. frigate Macedonian was fired into by the Spanish soldiers, and several men killed in attempting to land. It was added, that the Viceroy at Lima ordered an escort for captain Downs, and conducted him on board his ship.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Jan 26.

Narrative of the loss of the Barrett, and the sufferings of the crew. On the 19th ult. the ship Barett, of 350 tons, Captain Faragar, sailed from St. John's, New Brunswick, (timber loaded,) for Liverpool. While proceeding on her voyage, on Tuesday the 2d Jan. in lat. 43. N long. 34 W. at eight P M. it came on to blow a dreadful gale from the westward. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, it being the master's watch on deck, it blew a complete hurricane, accompanied with rain and vivid flashes of lightning, the ship, through the violence of the wind, and driven from her course by the sea, "broached to," and lay down on her beam ends. They were obliged to cut away the topsail sheets, but every exertion to bring her to or before the wind proved ineffectual, and she continued in the trough of the sea, and the water pouring down the companion, so that every moment they expected she would upset.—The two pumps were continually at work, but without effect, the water still gaining upon them in the cabin. In this state they continued until day light, when, in order to get her before the wind the mizen and main masts were cut away. By this time the water had reached the after peak, so that they gave up pumping as being altogether useless. Relieving tackles were put to the tiller, four men to each tackle and and two to the wheel, to steer her as much as possible before the wind. The sea now burst over the vessel with great force and carried away the rails of the poop but a few to which ropes were fastened; and to those they clung to save themselves from being washed overboard; even the tafrail was wrenched up and washed away. In this condition they continued, until the cabin being half full of water, and the sea making a clear passage over the deck, they were obliged to go upon the poop, the only part of the vessel not continually under water. About mid day the captain procured from an upper locker in the cabin, a small bag of bread, a jar of rum, a jar of gin, and a half firkin of butter, but these, with the exception of the gin were washed overboard by the sea. The gale now blew with increased violence, and the sea running mountains high made a clear passage over the main deck; broke through the stern and thro' the bends. The deck timber, consisting of large logs was washed away; the ring bolts being torn from the decks, and the stancheons broken down. The vessel would undoubtedly have gone to pieces had she not been kept as easy as possible by steering before the wind. All this day (Wednesday) they had nothing whatever to eat and were in continual apprehension of being washed away. On the following day the gale began to abate a little, so that though drenched every moment by the sea, they had some shelter from the cold under the poop, where they piled up cables, wet sails and staves to keep themselves out of the water, and on which they lay down. The front part of the poop was entirely beaten out by the sea. They then thought a fire would serve to revive them, but had no means of striking a light, or of procuring any combustible substance amidst the general torrents that surrounded them. Most of the crew, so unexpected was the disaster, had neither hats nor stockings, and their clothes were constantly soaked with salt water. "There was now nothing left on board," says the mate, "which could be of any relief to us; neither meat, drink, nor clothing; except a barrel of pork and beef, which were so salt that though some tasted a mouthful, others prudently desisted. The ship from being waterlogged was very unmanageable; during the day they steered by compass, and at night by the stars as well as they could guess towards the east. When the sea became high there being a continuance of gales, they were driven to the poop where they held on by the ropes. This day also they had nothing to eat. Part of a cask of water was got at, but it was at first two thirds salt, and latterly not fresher than the wave that washed over them. It was however generally drank, except by two or three of the men, and was eagerly resorted to by those in particular who afterwards died, who asked for it as rain as it could be handed to them. On the Friday night a boy and a man died. On the Wednesday following, after a week of privation another man died: and on Tuesday fourth. The Captain had a dog on board which being a favorite he was unwilling to kill until the last extremity.—After being nine days without nourishment or water, save a few drops caught on the poop when it rained, and this, owing to the spray, was little fresher than the sea itself; it was on Thursday represented to the captain that they must all perish, unless the dog was killed for subsistence. To this he at length agreed, and the animal being bled to death, the captain directed the mate [Mr. M. Leod, from whose information this narrative is drawn up,] to serve out part out fairly and economically which he did by dividing the blood with a table spoon; three spoonfuls to each man, and the heart and kidneys, were divided into 15 shares each, and distributed for that days subsistence. About this time the captain, who had throughout suppressed the expression of his sufferings lest he should intimidate the men, became deranged; rushed upon deck; bid God bless his wife and children; spoke of mutiny in the ship, and many other incoherent language. He was prevailed upon to go to his cot where, after 24 hours insanity and suffering, he expired. The survivors now became so weak that only the mate, a robust young man, and three others could stand; they steered the vessel as well as could towards the east, the west gales still prevailing. As they conjectured they had sailed, since after logged, about 600 miles, they were in hopes of seeing the land Ireland, or they would have given up every exertion for preservation but on the afternoon of Friday 11th day] it became more and the wind suddenly changed to the eastward, blighted all hopes. They had not seen a during the whole passage, but of hope rushing upon them, some one might fall in their they hauled up the foresail, fast the tiller, and committed selves the whole of that night the guidance of Providence. this time three quarters of the was consumed.

At day break next morning saw, with inexpressible delight vessel to leeward. The main the few who could drag their ciated limbs, managed to set foresail, and with some pieces canvass made a sort of signal the top-mast rigging. As the people on board the vessel them, they laid their sails and hoisted out their boat was soon along side of them. sea was so rough that the boat to make several trips before it rescue the whole of the survivors. The wreck was of course abandoned, being then in lat. 45, N 28, W. a very great distance any land. It was providential the wind changed to the east which threw this vessel in our way, as she would otherwise, have passed them during the night. proved to be the Ann of New-York, Capt. Crocker, bound to this port. —"Every thing," says the mate of the Barrett, "was done for us that medicine, meat, drink, and

y could supply, and my own father uld not have treated me with bet- r kindness than Capt. Crocker." The Ann arrived here on Friday ght last, a week after taking the fferers from the wreck, who, dur- g this time, with the exception of e or two, were unable to rise from eir hammocks. They are all of em so weak and emaciated, hav- g their limbs also broken out in ers, owing to the continued ac- n of the salt water, for eleven g days, that they will be unable some weeks, even with every ention, to pursue their perilous cation; and being mostly stran- s in Liverpool, and having lost but the remnant on their backs, in a most destitute condition.— may also be remarked, that owing a law (instituted we believe by underwriters, as an inducement mariners to abide by their vessel the last,) they will not receive farthing of wages; although we nk such a law, in a case like this, ould be more honoured in the each, than the observance."— ese circumstances loudly appeal the benevolent, in behalf of these r fellows, belonging to a class men, who in war are the safe- rd of their country, and who in ce pursue a hazardous employ- nt, in order to administer to our nforts and our luxuries. The vivors are twelve in number.— ong these we are happy to men- n Joseph Caldwell, son of Wil- n Caldwell, of Frodsham, Con- ancer. The Captain has, we informed, left a wife and five ldren, (now in Liverpool,) to de re his loss. We have not yet rned whether any of the others o perished have left families. We had scarcely finished this pa- raph, when we received the fol- ing letter from the Mate and fferers of the Barrett to Captain which we publish with much sa- faction:

Liverpool, Jan. 22, 1821.

Capt. Crocker—Sir—By the re- st of my fellow-sufferers, on the ck of the Barrett, and in accor- ce with my own feelings, I take public method of returning you ir sincere and grateful thanks, my own, for the prompt alacri- with which you rescued us from awful situation, and for the hu- nity and kindness, as well as for prudence and judgment and un- mitting attention you displayed the treatment of a set of famish- and dying wretches, whom Pro- ence had thrown upon your pro- tion. That you may live long njoy the love and respect of fellow-citizens, which your ts and humanity so well de- ; that you may continue to na- the ocean in safety, while mstances make it necessary hould do so; and, that those mstances may not continue is the sincere wish, and the t prayer t

ALEX'R M'LEOD,
nd his Fellow Sufferers on the of the Barrett."

tain Cushing, of the brig New- from Madeira, arrive at Phi- ha, sailed on the 7th Februa On the 28th January, the troops ed on the public square, and d to disperse until the Gover- hould proclaim the Constituti- which, after some demur, he bliged to do. In consequence event, all business was sus- d, and a holiday of four days imed, during which the island nted one continued scene of ing. The town was brilliant minated for three nights in sion, and salutes fired from forts and batteries, morning ening. The mob commenced depredations, which were con- till the Governor found it ary to call out some of the to preserve order, which fected, but not until they had shed the market place, and other damage. On the 1st ary, three deputies were dis d to carry the intelligence to vernment at Lisbon. When Newbern sailed, all was tran- Markets dull.

the Colchester (England) as- an indictment was recently red against a person for an t. It appeared in evidence he plaintiff had attempted to himself, and that the defen- finding him in that situation, t him down, tweaked his nose, truck him several smart blows back, for the purpose of re- suspended animation. The considering there was no ma- the case, found a verdict for fendant.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 29.

The Legislature of Maryland closed its session on the 19th of February. With the session terminated the labours of the present Senate and House of Delegates. The power that was conferred on them is about to be restored to the people, from whom it was derived, & they will be required to pass judgment on the manner in which it has been exercised. We had designed, in order to afford some aid in forming this judgment, to have presented to our readers a sketch of the legislative proceedings during the late session, and to have invited the public attention to such acts as appear to merit praise or demand reprobation. Subsequent reflection, however, has satisfied us, that much more than this is required by the importance of the crisis. The election to be held in September next, is not one of those ordinary contests by which the public mind is annually agitated. It is not merely to determine who shall be promoted to office, and what description of laws are to be passed during a single year; but on its result must depend the whole course of public measures for many years to come. The political character of Maryland will be *permanently* decided. The question, whom shall we have to rule over us? is at all times an important one, and should never be lightly determined, but how infinitely momentous doe it become under the circumstances that have been mentioned! Every man must feel its deep importance. None can be insensible of the obligation he is under to endeavour to decide it correctly. In order to attain this end, it will not be sufficient to confine our attention to the occurrences of a single session. We must not content ourselve with such a limited view of public affairs. We must freely and diligently examine the conduct of our rulers, not for one year only, but for many years past. It is only by a careful review of the general course that has been pursued by the parties which have alternately swayed the state, that we can be enabled to determine which of them is entitled to our confidence. Any other mode of deciding would be partial and fallacious. The present moment is peculiarly favourable for such a review. The public mind is now tranquil, the bitterness of party spirit is allayed; those angry passions, which a warmly contested election never fails to awaken, are at rest, and the people are in a situation to reflect calmly and dispassionately, and to decide justly on questions concerning the general welfare. It is our intention to embrace the present moment, to exhibit to the view of our fellow citizens some of the most prominent acts of the democratic and federal republican parties. Our animadversions shall be made with candour and firmness, but at the same time with freedom. We are not presumptuous enough to suppose that the views presented by us will produce any decisive effect on public opinion, but if we can only excite a spirit of enquiry, and can have any influence in causing the enquiry to be conducted with an honest desire to discern truth, our object will be accomplished.

Candid investigation is all that we desire, and whatever decision the people may give after such an investigation we shall be among the last to complain of it. All that we deprecate is a blind adherence to names, without considering their import, and a servile submission to the will of a few leaders, without examining into their principles and conduct. This tame surrender of the judgment is unworthy of freemen. It degrades the high privilege which every man in Maryland enjoys, and sinks the voter to a level with those inhabitants of other countries who have no participation in the government. But we are persuaded that our fellow citizens will not submit to this degradation, that they feel the high duty which they owe to the state, and are resolved fearlessly to discharge it, that they will think and act for themselves, that they will discard all unreasonable prejudices, however inveterate they may be, and give their votes with a single eye to the public good.

Under these impressions, we do most cordially approve the determination, which we feel authorised to state, was formed by the federal republican members of the legislature previously to their adjournment. They unanimously resolved to make a vigorous and united effort to prevent the government from falling completely into the hands of those who have had the partial direction of it during the last year. This resolution was not formed hastily, but on the most mature reflection, not under the influence of any angry passion, but from a deliberate conviction that the welfare of the state required it, and that it was also demanded by their own honour, & that of every federal republican in Maryland. The views of their representatives, we understand, are heartily concurred in by our friends in all parts of the state. All are prepared to afford the most zealous and active co operation in the struggle which is at hand. We hail with joy the appearance of this spirit. We regard it as a certain presage of success in the efforts which are about to be made, to protect the constitution of the state and to advance the welfare and happiness of the people.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Ontario, dated off Cape Haytien, (Francois) St. Domingo, Feb. 27th, 1821.

The morning after our arrival, Sunday, we went on shore to pay our respects to the commander in chief. The city appeared in a state of anarchy and confusion. Officers and soldiers were to be seen in every direction, some of them good looking—others seeming to be a remnant of Sir John Falstaff's army. It was reported that the civil governor, Richard, had lost his head, and that the mob were endeavouring to plunder his house. Capt. S. whom we were happy to meet on the wharf, and whose house had almost been our home when on shore, introduced us to the commanding officer, Maguy, a polite and intelligent (negro) gentleman, at whose house we met Gov. Richards, and several principal officers, all or mostly black, under arrest, and who were sent off the next morning for trial—but some say to put them out of the power of the enraged populace, who would kill them. After the ceremony was over at the General's I passed through the ruins of an immense Cathedral, where I saw 3 or 4 women kneeling at the feet of a full length image of the Virgin Mary. We then passed through the market place, and accidently met with Col. Bien Amie, who had just been proclaimed Governor of the place, vice Richard.—We shook hands with him—he appeared to be a smart (black) soldier, about 35 years old, and not in the smallest degree elated by his new situation. He was with a company of horse, who were stationed to guard Richard's house, and some others in the vicinity. Several lives were said to be lost in the course of the day. We were invited to the house of an officer, who said, and his appearance confirmed his words, that he had scarcely slept for 15 nights. Things are fast returning, apparently to a more tranquil state. We expect to leave this in a day or two for Port-au-Prince. It is very healthy here.

DIED,

On the 20th inst. PATRICK HENRY EMMERSON, of this city, son of the Hon. Peter Emmerson, Senator of Maryland, in the 21st year of his age. That fell destroyer of our unhappy race, the consumption, thus early seized its victim, and has deprived a father of the fond hope of his declining years, and rendered the partner of his bosom, inconsolable for his loss. Although thus bright with the beams of early youth, the features of his character were distinct, defined and luminous. A strong and vigorous native genius was improved and fostered by culture, and softened by all the sensibilities of the heart—while the lamp of life was quivering in the socket, he was soluced by christian hope, and the world that was gradually stealing from his vision, seemed but a preparatory process for the enjoyment of glories more enduring. If we are asked whence this dying youth derived this consolation, let us answer in the works of his favorite bard, an extract of which was found deposited in the volume, in the hand writing of the deceased:

"Believe and shew the reason of a man:
Believe and taste the pleasures of a God.
Believe and look with triumph on the tomb."

Young men, the deceased addresses you; he speaks, the grave is not my prison house: it is not even the abode of my rest, I have believed and "now my immortal spirit looks indeed with triumph on the tomb."

[*Balt. Am.*

An additional supplement to a By-Law, entitled, A By-Law for appointing a Superintendant of Chimney Sweeps and for detailing his duties.

Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the license provided to be given to the superintendant of chimney sweeps be granted annually, with an express provision therein, that the said license is and shall be revocable at the pleasure of the corporation whenever they may deem it expedient.

WM. MURDOCH,

Returns his respects to his friends and the public and informs them that he has in his employ a skilful Confectioner, and intends keeping constantly on hand a complete assortment of

CONFECTIONARY,

consisting of Lemon Candy, Barley Sugar Candy, Pepper mint Candy, Perl Candy, Rose Cake, Lemon Cake, Kiss Cake, Rock Cake, Sugar Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Sugar Radishes, Pound Cake, plain and iced, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Rusks, Almond Cake, Rose, Annisseed, Love, Sassafras, Cinnamon, Clove and Mace Cordial, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Philberts, Shellbarks.

As the season is now approaching when Ice Cream will be very refreshing, he will keep constantly a supply, prepared in superior style, likewise Lemonade.

He has just received a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

which he offers upon the most reasonable terms, among which are the best

Baltimore and Philadelphia Porter, and Ale.

He still continues to keep the best of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

March 29 3w.

Planter's Bank of Prince George's County,

March 22d, 1821.

The Board of directors having this day, declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after the 29th instant.

Trueman Tyler, Cashier.

March 29

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said Company for one year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P M

Henry Maynadier, Pres't.

March 29

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next term for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.

Jehoshaphat M'Cauley.

March 29

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr N. Saulsbury resided situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Loockerman.

March 29 tf

NOTICE.

The trustees of the Alms House are desirous of binding out as apprentices, two boys now in the institution, aged about ten years. They would prefer a situation for them in the country.—Application to be made to Mr. Cornelius Mills the overseer.

March 29. 3w.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1821.

On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821

Francis Harrison, Adm'r.

Hunting Town, March 29.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on consignment from PHILADELPHIA, and for private sale, 2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, trimed in the newest fashions. Also Embroided Robes, book Muslins, Cambricks, fine Irish Linen, Ginghams, Dimities, Silk Hose, thread lace, Ribbons, with a variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

March 29. 3w.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them *remarkably low for the money*. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.

Richard Ridgely.

March 29 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises; one Negro Boy named William, one Negro Boy named Richard, two horses. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Hancock, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Waters. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29 ts.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises; one Negro Boy named Stephen. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Darnall and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Cave W. Edelen for the use of John Randall and son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29 ts.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises four head of horses. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriwether, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Thomas Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29 ts.

W. WILSON.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his patrons for the very liberal encouragement with which he has been favoured for the last 12 months, and hopes they will continue their support so long as they are assured that no exertion is wanting on his part for the improvement of those, who are entrusted to his care; and that the public may be the better convinced of this, parents and guardians are invited to call, and see and hear the students of his Seminary examined in the different parts of learning in which they may be engaged. The public are also informed that $6 per quarter will be charged for all students entered after the first of April; accounts will not be rendered for less than one quarter, unless particularly requested at the time of entering; and as it is important that the students of a well organized school should meet at the regular hours, it may not be improper to state that no student can be admitted in the forenoon after 9 o'clock, or after 3 in the afternoon. Previous notice must be given before any student will be considered withdrawn.

March 29.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 23d day of April next, to note transfers and hear appeals &c.

By order,

William S. Green, Clk.

March 29

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said state, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October next, and those indebted are requested to make payment

Gassaway Findell, Adm'r.

March 29 3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at public sale on Saturday NEXT, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, on the premises,

The Lot of Ground and Appertenances,

situate near the head of Fleet-street. The lot has an extensive front upon said street and is bounded in rear by that owned by the heirs of the late Mr. John Sands. It is capable of being separated into two parcels, and will be sold as one lot, or divided and sold as two lots, as may best suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit will be given on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale. On compliance with these terms the subscriber will give a deed.

JOHN HAMMOND.

March 29. 2w.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Republican of the 3d inst. says:—"We this day announce the arrival of a boat, [the Tennesse Patriot, King, from East Tennessee, with flour and whiskey] the history of which will no doubt seem almost incredible to strangers. She is a keel-boat, 50 feet long, 6 feet beam, 6 feet deep, and is capable of carrying near 100 barrels. She was built at West-Point, in East Tennessee, where she was loaded for this place, and proceeded 100 miles down the Tennessee river, to the mouth of the Hiwassa, thence 65 miles to the entrance of the Wocoa, up the latter to a certain distance, when she was transported (with her cargo) 10 miles by land to the Connusaga, thence to and down the Eastonulla, through the Coosa into the Alabama river—a distance of near 1000 miles from the interior."

NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's Farm on South River, in the latter part of November last.

A LARGE SANDY HOG

marked with an under bit in both ears, and a crop and slit in the right. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges, can have him on application to

Stephen Beard.

March 15 3 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, to George Mackubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

Eliza H. Bowie, Adm'x.

March 15, 1821 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, February 13th 1821

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Ireland, Adm'r.

March 15 3 6w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Gambrill, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Horatio Gambrill, Admr.

March 15 3

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaister, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.

March 22. 2

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Disney, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

PRISCILLA DALEY, Adm'x.

March 22, 1821. 2 6w.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis on or before the 18th day of April next.

The sum allowed by law for building the same, and for purchasing the lot, is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court. Also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers

John T. Barber,
Richard Harwood,
of Thos

March 15. 3 t18dA.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week, until the 18th of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

A NEW

CORNER CUPBOARD.

For terms, apply at this office. 3

IN COUNCIL,

February 15, 1821.

ORDERED,

That a Supplement to an act, entitled "An act, to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes, be published twice a week, for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican; for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NIMIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

A Supplement to an Act entitled, "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes."

WHEREAS, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then or thereafter incorporated, or whose charters should be renewed or extended within this state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience and loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state to issue or pay out any note or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company as such, or purporting to be by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall, and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactments herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, current money to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk. House of Delegates.

Feb. 22. 4w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield.
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. 5 tf.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8. 4

TO BE RENTED,

For a term of Years.

The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach houses, stables, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three inclosed lots of land for pasture, or culture; with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale it is capable of accommodating a numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented, by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided, and rented separately.

For further particulars apply to me in Annapolis, or to, *Richard Caton*, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Annapolis Jan 11 tf.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Clover, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expence in deepening and improving his Ferry, with that valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely's, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N B Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year past.

Jan. 18 law3m

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

21st March, 1821

The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or after the second day of April next to stock holders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct ample order.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis. Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks. 2

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 7th, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg Wills, A-A C

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821

John Harman, Adm'r. W.A.

Feb 15

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 27, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney, and Martha M'Ceney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas H Hall.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

5

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Ceney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of October next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of October 1820.

Joseph M'Ceney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Ceney Admr.
With the will annexed.

FOR SALE

The House and Lot in Church street now in the occupation of Mrs. Larmer. It is deemed unnecessary particularly to describe the property as it can be viewed at any time. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Benjamin Hagell.

March 15 3

New Arrangement of Days.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month—But afterward she will take her routes as follows. On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown and return to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, there Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

☞ All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore

Clement Vickars.

March 22 2 tf.

By Public Vendue.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 7th of May next, 10 *o'clock in the forenoon.*

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 97 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable forever, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water. For further particulars, apply to

Chas Carroll, of Carrollton.

Feb. 15. ts.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 13, 1821.

On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Harman, Ex't.

Feb. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Stores of Gassaway Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER

TO A FRIEND ON THE

"Abstract of Unitarian Belief."

Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdock of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, & the several supplements thereto on the terms therein prescribed, by schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdock having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application. I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdock be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have why the said James Murdock should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 25